



**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS (RWPC) OF THE SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM TO THE 54<sup>TH</sup> PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

***THEME: AMPLIFYING CITIZENS' VOICES IN REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: BRIDGING THE ENGAGEMENT GAP BY BRINGING PARLIAMENT TO THE PEOPLE***

Mr. President, I beg to move that this Plenary Assembly do adopt the Report of the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus (RWPC) to the 54<sup>th</sup> Plenary Assembly Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, laid on the Table on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2023.

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## 1.0 COMPOSITION OF THE RWPC

As at the date of the meeting, on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2023, the membership of the RWPC was as follows:

1.	Hon. Regina Esparon, <b>Chairperson</b> ,	Seychelles
2.	Hon. Emiline Rakotobe Ramarosoa, <b>Vice Chairperson</b> ,	Madagascar
3.	Hon. Ruth Mendes	Angola
4.	Hon. Teresa José Adeline Neto	Angola
5.	Hon. Luisa P. F. Damiao Santos	Angola
6.	Hon. Talita Monnakgotla	Botswana
7.	Hon. Hon. Anne-Marie Mbilambangu	DRC
8.	Hon. Nadine Mangabu Luabeya	DRC
9.	Hon. Marie Jeanne d'Arc MASY GOULAMALY	Madagascar
10.	Hon. Rachel Zulu	Malawi
11.	Hon. Roseby Gama Gadama	Malawi
12.	Hon. Marie Genevieve Stephanie Anquetil	Mauritius
13.	Hon. Marie Joanne Sabrina Tour	Mauritius
14.	Hon. Jerónima Agostinho	Mozambique
15.	Hon. Maria Marta Fernando	Mozambique
16.	Hon. Utaara Mootu	Namibia
17.	Hon. Agnes Kafula	Namibia
18.	Hon. Paula Kooper	Namibia
19.	Hon. Rosie Bistoquet	Seychelles
20.	Hon. Nkhensani Kate Bilankulu	South Africa
21.	Hon. Ntombovuyo Veronica Mente-Nkuna	South Africa
22.	Hon. Shally Joseph Raymond	Tanzania
23.	Hon. Hawa Subira Mwaifunga	Tanzania
24.	Hon. Julien Nyemba	Zambia
25.	Hon. Mutinta Mazoka	Zambia
26.	Hon. Princess Kasune	Zambia

## 2.0 APOLOGIES

Parliaments of Eswatini and Zimbabwe had not yet designated Members to the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

## 3.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The functions of the RWPC are clearly spelt out in Article 16(5) of the Constitution and Rule 19(6) of the Rules of Procedure of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, respectively which are as follows:

- a) lobbying and advocacy on equal and equitable representation of women in political and decision-making positions in SADC Member States in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and other continental and international instruments;
- b) creating a platform for women Parliamentarians to mobilize on women's agenda for equality, equity and effective representation of women in Parliament and political parties;

- c) capacity development for women Parliamentarians for effective participation and performance; and
- d) creating avenues for knowledge sharing by women Parliamentarians at Regional level.

#### **4.0 MEETINGS HELD**

The RWPC held its meeting virtually on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2023 whose main agenda was to conduct the Public Hearing on various topical issues within its mandate. The Public Hearing Session was conducted under the theme: *“Amplifying Citizens’ Voices in Regional Integration in Southern Africa: Bridging the Engagement Gap by Bringing Parliament to the People.”*

#### **5.0 BACKGROUND TO THE MEETING**

The SADC Parliamentary Forum has made a policy aimed at promoting continuous engagement between Members of Parliament and citizens of the SADC region on critical issues of mutual interest. The Forum takes cognisance of the fact that democracy takes multiple forms with parliamentary democracy being at the core. The holding of Public Hearings by its Standing Committees has been identified as one platform to enable citizens and civil society organisations to directly engage with their elected representatives and raise concerns on various topics of interest. In fact, it has now become the SADC PF’s policy decision that one of the two annual Statutory Committee Sessions be a Public Hearing Session to give citizens a platform to voice their opinions on regional issues of interest and concern on a regular basis. As such, the SADC Parliamentary Forum conducted its inaugural Public Hearing Session in November 2022 under the theme: *“Consolidating Democracy by Bringing Parliament to the People”* which proved to be a success.

Building from the successes of the inaugural Public Hearing Session, the SADC PF again organized the second Public Hearing Session for its Standing Committees including the RWPC which were conducted virtually from 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> October 2023 under the theme: *Amplifying Citizens’ Voices in Regional Integration in Southern Africa: Bridging the Engagement Gap by Bringing Parliament to the People.*

Against this background, the RWPC conducted its Public Hearing Session on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2023 with a focus on seven key Thematic Areas (Questions), namely:

1. How can parliamentary institutions enhance their structures and policies to become more gender-sensitive and inclusive, ensuring that women's voices and perspectives are effectively integrated into legislative processes and decision-making?
2. How can regional policies and initiatives be leveraged to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women in education, economic participation, and political representation?

3. What challenges and opportunities exist for improving women's access to quality healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health services in the region?
4. What strategies can be implemented to increase women's participation and representation in political decision-making processes, including electoral systems and quotas?
5. How can barriers to girls and women's education and skills development be overcome to ensure they have equal access to educational opportunities?
6. What unique challenges do rural women face and how can the digital gender gaps be bridged?
7. How can the region better recognize and address the intersecting forms of discrimination and inequality that affect women?

## **6.0 SECTORAL UPDATE BY SADC SECRETARIAT**

Before receiving the submissions, the RWPC got a presentation on the sectoral update from the SADC Secretariat officials done by Ms. Kealeboga Dambuza, Acting Head Gender, SADC Secretariat and Ms. Antoinette Manana – SADC Gender Mainstreaming Officer. Among other issues, the officials highlighted the initiatives being taken by the SADC to implement various regional instruments to facilitate the achievement of gender equality and women empowerment in the region, among others, are:

- i. SADC Gender and Development of 2008 which was revised in 2016 to align it with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa's Agenda 2063;
- ii. SADC Gender Policy of 2008 which provides a framework guiding the Member States on how to achieve gender equality and women empowerment;
- iii. Strategy to Address Gender Based Violence (GBV) of 2008;
- iv. Strategy on SADC Women Economic Empowerment; and
- v. Strategy on SADC Women Peace and Security of 2008.

The officials further indicated that the SADC is currently in the process of updating the SADC Gender Parity Framework which focuses on women's participation in politics and decision-making positions. Furthermore, it was indicated that the SADC is in the process of domesticating the UN Resolution No. 60/02 as an instrument to address all forms of GBV against the women and young girls including issues of HIV and AIDS.

## **7.0 SUMMARY OF THE SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED**

The RWPC received a total of sixteen (16) submissions which are listed in the **Appendix 1** attached to the Report. A summary of the submissions is highlighted below as follows:

### **7.1 Addressing the Human Rights Challenges of Women in Informal Cross-Border Trade submitted by Amnesty International Eastern and Southern Regional Office**

The submission recognizes that cross-border trade as a cornerstone of economic activity, contributing significantly to the livelihoods of countless women within our region. However, the research on informal cross border traders in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe has found that these enterprising women navigate a landscape fraught with obstacles, ranging from arduous working conditions that result in negative health outcomes, to the absence of labour protections, social security, and representation in decision-making processes.

Furthermore, the submission contends that, while almost 70 per cent of all informal cross-border trade in Africa being conducted by women, the human rights of traders has warranted little discourse and almost no authoritative action. Recognizing the myriad challenges faced by women engaged in informal cross-border trade and the impact of these on their human rights, it is evident that a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach is essential to address their unique circumstances effectively.

In this regard, the submission has put forward the following recommendations, among others, to address the challenges faced by women cross-border traders:

- i. Need to establish accessible health, water, and sanitation facilities in key border areas to cater to the unique healthcare needs of women engaged in informal cross-border trade, including sexual and reproductive health services;
- ii. Need to launch mobile health clinics capable of reaching remote trading locations to provide comprehensive healthcare services and education on issues related to menstrual and reproductive health and gender-based violence;
- iii. Need to develop specialized skills development and vocational training programs tailored to the needs of women in informal cross-border trade, focusing on trade-related skills, financial literacy, and business management;
- iv. Need to address the digital gender gap by offering digital literacy training, promoting access to online resources, and supporting e-commerce platforms for women traders; and
- v. Need to promote women's participation and representation in organizations that advocate for the interests of informal cross-border traders and create platforms that prioritize women's voices, provide leadership training and mentoring opportunities.

## **7.2 Addressing Challenges faced by rural women in accessing digital technology and the digital gender gap by Elly Justine, Tanzania**

The submission emphasizes on the fact that rural women face several unique challenges that affect their access to digital technologies and the digital gender gap, amongst which are:

- i. limited access to technologies due to poor communication infrastructure, unstable power supply, limited internet connectivity, poor roads, and less access to digital technologies such as smartphones and computers. This limits the ability of rural women to access digital technologies for education, health care, and other services;

- ii. higher illiteracy level amongst rural women to read and write and use digital technologies effectively;
- iii. Low-income level and economically dependent on their families or partners making it harder for them to acquire digital technologies, which are often too expensive for them to afford;
- iv. Cultural and societal norms limit the ability of rural women to access digital technologies. For instance, in some cultures, women are expected to stay at home and take care of their families, which limits their access to digital technologies.

The submission is therefore recommending the following strategies to bridge the digital gender gap:

- i. Efforts should be made to promote technological literacy among rural women. This can be done through community education programs, affordable training, and awareness campaigns;
- ii. Need to improve communication infrastructure in rural areas, including internet connectivity, power supply, and roads in order to make it easier for rural women to access digital technologies;
- iii. Need to reduce the cost of digital technologies to make them more affordable and accessible to rural women by, for instance, introducing government subsidies, donations, and collaborations with the private sector; and
- iv. Need to discard the retrogressive socio-cultural beliefs that limit the ability of rural women to access digital technologies. This can be achieved through advocacy, awareness campaigns, and legal reforms.

### **7.3 Tackling Discrimination & Stigma among women, pregnant adolescent girls, young & single mothers by Venia Vimbai Awali Bakali – Founder and Director of Single Mother Empowerment Organization, Malawi**

Venia's submission is mainly sharing the Malawi's situation that it is one of the African countries with the highest rates of single families especially women with a rate as high as 61% before the age of 45 and 42% of girls are married before the age of 18 and 9% are married before their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday. Mostly, these marriages tend to be unsuccessful as most of the young marriages are out of deep cultural and religious tradition as well as poverty. Despite numerous interventions to promote gender equality, the women, pregnant adolescent girls, young mothers, single mothers especially in rural areas, are heavily discriminated and left out in decision making.

The following are cited as some of the main factors leading to single motherhood:

- i. being raised from broken homes;
- ii. lack of knowledge on prevention of early and unintended pregnancies (SRHR);
- iii. lack of financial support to advance their education and/or support livelihood in general; and
- iv. unfortunate experiences such as sexual abuse in form of rape.

In this regard, the submission has made the following recommendations for consideration by the SADC Parliamentary Forum:

- i. Member States should make policies and laws against stigma and marginalization of pregnant adolescent girls, young mothers and single mothers;
- ii. Member States should ensure that single mothers and young mothers should be included in decision making and given platforms where their voices are heard;
- iii. Make and implement laws that would punish irresponsible men who impregnate girls and women then abandon them;
- iv. Need to engage the community leaders in identifying and opposing discriminatory attitudes and practices for positive approaches towards pregnant adolescent girls, young mothers and single mothers; and
- v. Introduction of SRHR education programmes in rural communities.

#### **7.4 Statement on Youth Unemployment, Gender Stereotypes and Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace by Hon. Antsaniavo RAMELINIAINA – SADC Youth Parliamentarian**

Hon. RAMELINIAINA is sharing the Madagascar's situation indicating that access to employment remains unequal for women in Madagascar. Gender stereotyping against women is limiting women's professional opportunities as women are often underrepresented in key sectors such as policy, science and technology.

Furthermore, women are victims of sexual harassment in their workplace, a relative reality helps to create a hostile and discouraging environment for their professional development.

The presentation has, therefore, made the following recommendations to address the situation:

- i. Need to create entrepreneurship opportunities for women to enable them to set up their own businesses, for instance, providing them with loans; and
- ii. Making laws to punish perpetrators of sexual harassment in workplaces.

#### **7.5 Measures for the Realization of the Rights of Young People Especially Adolescent Girls by Faith Thipe, UNITED.**

The submission was presented during the meeting by Ntombikayise Ncube on behalf of Faith Thipe who started by commending efforts made by SADC through the SADC Parliamentary Forum to advance SRHR issues for youth by developing SADC Model Law on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and SADC Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage.

The submission is, however, concerned with the post COVID-19 socio-economic fallout which has been worsened by sustained existence of complex humanitarian crises driven by conflict and climate change. The situation has resulted in shrinking fiscal space and rising austerity directly resulting in increased youth unemployment and dwindling of funding towards Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) services including HIV and AIDS initiatives in many SADC member states.



In this regard, the submission is putting forward the following recommendations for consideration by the SADC Parliamentary Forum:

- i. SADC Parliamentary Forum should develop a Model Law on Youth Protocol instrument to specifically address critical issues of youth participation, inclusion, empowerment and development.
- ii. SADC Member States should expedite domestication of the SADC Model Law on Gender-Based Violence;
- iii. Member States should enact laws or strengthen implementation of the existing laws against Child Marriages to ensure that they provide tougher penalties within society in order to eradicate these egregious acts that violate women and girls rights in public and private spheres;
- iv. Member States should improve on access to quality healthcare by ensuring accelerated implementation of the renewed 2030 Eastern and Southern Africa Ministerial Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) which provides essential information on SRHR for youth in and out of school to make informed decisions;
- v. Member States should scale up Economic Opportunities to Empower Youth to attain the demographic dividend SADC countries must create conducive and necessary environment that ensures young people are provided with education, skills, seed funding and finance to encourage youth participation in entrepreneurship ventures and innovative start-ups that can provide solutions to society's challenges; and
- vi. Member States should scale up domestic funding for delivery of SRHR commodities and services to ensure adequate budget allocation and also promote innovative finance that helps deliver Sexual and Reproductive Health services. Increased domestic funding in line with the Abuja Declaration can ensure strengthened resilience of health systems that can deliver even in the context of pandemics and humanitarian situations in the region.

#### **7.6 Addressing GBV Among Epileptic Women by Tisungane Sitima, Gender Activist.**

In her submission, Tisungane explains that epileptic women are mostly sidelined starting from their families up to the community level at large. These women do not engage or are not engaged fully or not at all in community development because of their disability. As such, they face a lot of Gender Based Violence in their communities, such as rape, stigma and discrimination, which in most cases, are not reported since the perpetrators are either their relatives or some people who they do not know. On the other hand, the victims themselves cannot report because most of them have a speaking problem or they are not audible enough. This means they have no one to speak for them whenever they are victimized.

In order to address the challenges encountered by epileptic women, the submission has put forward the recommendations for consideration by the SADC Parliamentary Forum, some of which are as follows:

- i. SADC Member States should ensure that women with epilepsy have access to affordable and comprehensive healthcare services, including regular check-ups, access to neurologists, and affordable medication, especially in the Government-funded healthcare facilities;
- ii. Member States should ensure that their governments run public awareness campaigns to educate people about epilepsy, dispelling

- myths and reducing stigma. This can help women with epilepsy lead more fulfilling lives without facing discrimination;
- iii. Governments should allocate adequate funds for epilepsy research, especially focused on understanding gender-specific issues related to epilepsy. This can lead to better treatment options and therapies tailored to women's needs;
  - iv. Member States should put in place and implement policies and programs that support women with epilepsy in pursuing education and gaining employment, including reasonable workplace accommodations and access to vocational training; and
  - v. Member States through their respective national Parliaments, enact anti-discrimination laws that protect individuals with epilepsy from unfair treatment in education, employment, and housing to ensure that women with epilepsy have equal opportunities and are not denied opportunities due to their condition.

### **7.7 Unique challenges faced by rural women and how can the digital gender gaps be bridged, submitted by Edith Utete from Zimbabwe, Co-Founder of Digital Wellness Africa**

In her submission, Edith has mainly shared the Zimbabwe's situation that the rural women in Zimbabwe have benefitted the least from digitalization drives as they face unique challenges that disrupt their access to digital resources and opportunities, some of which, are: limited and reliable internet connectivity in rural areas due to poor or lack of appropriate infrastructure, such as internet service providers, computer labs, or technology hubs; lack of digital skills and knowledge; and retrogressive traditional gender norms, for instance, a belief that education, science and technology are for men and not for women and that women are supposed to stay at home and take care of their families.

In order to bridge the digital gender gaps and empower rural women, several the submission has proposed some strategies for consideration by the SADC Parliamentary Forum as follows, among others:

- i. Member States should advocate for improved internet connectivity and infrastructure in rural areas. Governments and non-governmental organizations should work in collaboration to expand internet connectivity in rural areas, including initiatives such as building infrastructure, providing subsidies for internet services, or utilizing innovative technologies like satellite internet;
- ii. Governments should develop and implement digital skills training programs specifically targeted at rural women, providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively use digital technologies for education, income generation, and community development;
- iii. Governments should ensure that rural women have access to affordable digital devices such as smartphones, tablets, or computers, enabling them to access online resources and services;
- iv. Governments should promote and support rural women in starting their own digital businesses or leveraging digital platforms for income generation, providing them with economic opportunities and financial independence; and
- v. Member States should conduct community awareness campaigns to challenge traditional gender norms and promote gender equality,

fostering an environment that encourages women's participation and leadership in the digital sphere. Engage with local leaders, community-based organizations, and religious institutions.

### **7.8 Social Gender issues: Educational, parental and labor equity by Luyana Canza Fernando, A Gender Activist from Angola**

The submission bemoans that ancient cultural beliefs and values in most African countries have negatively affected the status and advancement of women. For example, beliefs in some cultures that education is for men and not women.

The submission is therefore calling upon the SADC Member States to repeal the archaic laws that promote the retrogressive socio-cultural beliefs that limit the women's opportunities for empowerment and advancement.

### **7.9 What strategies can be implemented to increase women's participation and representation in political processes, including electoral systems and quotas?**

The RWPC received two submissions on this topic: one from Ms. Patience Munyenembe, Gender and SRHR Activist and Speaker of SADC Youth Parliament and the other one from Macdonald K. Munyoro – A Human Rights Advocate, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert and GPEDC Third Monitoring Round Expert.

In a nutshell, the submissions are suggesting the following strategies for the Member States to achieve an increase in women's participation and representation in political processes:

- i. Eliminate structural and legal obstacles that hinder women's participation in politics and decision-making;
- ii. Offer training programs for women on political systems and women's right to participation, and roles in decision-making;
- iii. Introduce temporary quota systems and inclusive, gender-sensitive leadership pathways to help bring women into political spheres;
- iv. Promote women in leadership and decision-making roles at all levels;
- v. Support women's leadership in the workplace through greater inclusion in executive positions and on corporate boards;
- vi. Support grassroots organizations that build the capacity of women to participate both individually and collectively in social, economic, political, and public life.

### **7.10 How can Parliament contribute to the promotion of smart education agendas by Memory Tapela Banda**

In her submission, Memory defines the term "Smart Education" as aspect that encompasses emotional, social, and cognitive learning skills including emotional intelligence and self-regulation.

The submission suggests the following ways in which parliamentarians can contribute to the promotion of students' smart education:

- i. Students' engagement to encourage and motivate them on the need for academic achievement;
- ii. Provision of health and sexuality education to the students to enable them to understand issues such as personal hygiene, prevention of diseases like STIs, gender dynamics, etc;
- iii. Strengthening partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) for sexual reproductive health rights;
- iv. Teaching the students on life skills such as stress management, resisting negative peer pressure; and
- v. Lobbying with relevant government ministries to establish mental well-being advisories in schools.

## **8.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Following receipt of the submissions from the public hearing, the RWPC:

**TOOK COGNISANT** of the commendable work being done by the SADC Parliamentary Forum in developing the SADC Model Law on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and SADC Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage to guide Member States to include in their national laws the provisions that address cases of gender-based violence and early child marriages.

**NOTED** that cross-border trade stands as a cornerstone of economic activity, contributing significantly to the livelihoods of countless women within the SADC region. However, the RWPC noted with concern the myriad challenges faced by women engaged in informal cross-border trade and the impact of these on their human rights.

**WAS FURTHER CONCERNED** with the unique and numerous challenges that the rural women face in accessing digital technology technologies and the digital gender gap.

**WAS ALARMED** with the increasing cases of gender-based violence against epileptic women such as rape, discrimination and stigma.

**WAS SADENED** with reports of increasing cases of Gender Based Violence cases perpetrated against epileptic women within their communities, such as rape, stigma and discrimination, yet such cases go unreported.

**BEING CONCERNED** with low levels of women's participation and representation in politics and decision-making.

**WAS WORRIED** with reports that traditional beliefs and values in certain societies continue to hinder the women's participation in the developmental activities.

**WAS FURTHER WORRIED** with revelations that cases of sexual harassment in workplace against women are still taking place in certain areas, such as the case Madagascar which create a hostile and discouraging environment for women for their professional development;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the RWPC resolved to recommend to the 54<sup>th</sup> Plenary Assembly to:

- 1) **Resolve** that the SADC Parliamentary Forum should develop a Model Law on Youth Protocol as an instrument to guide Member States in addressing critical issues of youth participation, inclusion, empowerment and development.
- 2) **Urge** Member States to devise mechanisms of bridging the digital gender gaps and empowering rural women by, among others: advocating for improved internet connectivity and infrastructure in rural areas; providing subsidies or loans to rural to enable them to acquire affordable digital devices such as smartphones, tablets, or computers, enabling them to access online resources and services; organizing digital skills training programs specifically for rural women to enable them to effectively use digital technologies;
- 3) **Appeal** to Member States to find means of addressing the challenges encountered by epileptic women by, among others:
  - enacting anti-discrimination laws that protect epileptic women from all forms of Gender Based Violence so that they have equal opportunities and are not denied opportunities due to their condition in areas such as education, employment, vocational training; and
  - ensuring that women with epilepsy have access to affordable and comprehensive healthcare services, including affordable medication, especially in the government-funded healthcare facilities;
- 4) **Urge** Member States to devise mechanisms that would promote women's participation in politics and decision-making position by, among others:
  - removing all structural, legal and social barriers that hinder women's participation in politics and decision-making;
  - organizing tailor-made training programs for women on political systems and women's right to participation, and roles in decision-making;
  - introducing quota systems and inclusive, gender-sensitive leadership pathways to help bring women into political spheres;
  - putting in place deliberate policies to promote women in leadership and decision-making roles at all levels; and
- 5) **Appeal** to Member States to issue directives to all employment institutions in their respective countries to develop workplace policies against women sexual harassment. Ultimately, to make laws with stiff punishment or penalties against perpetrators of sexual harassment in workplaces.

## **9.0 CONCLUSION**

The 2023 Public Hearing Session for the RWPC was a success. The RWPC would like, therefore, to thank all the stakeholders that participated in the activities, especially the institutions and individuals that made their submissions to the Causus.

The RWPC would also wish to thank the Secretary General and all staff of the SADC Parliamentary Forum for organizing and facilitating the Public Hearings in a professional manner and for providing technical advice to the Caucus. The RWPC hopes that the recommendations contained in its report will be adopted by the 54<sup>th</sup> Plenary Assembly without reservations.

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**Hon. Regina ESPARON**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

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**Mr. Joseph MANZI**  
**COMMITTEE SECRETARY**

## 10.0 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 – SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS

<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Title of the Submission</b>	<b>Submitting Institution/Individual</b>
1.	Addressing the Human Rights Challenges of Women in Informal Cross-Border Trade	Amnesty International Eastern and Southern Regional Office <a href="mailto:joan.stott@amnesty.org">joan.stott@amnesty.org</a>
2.	Addressing Challenges faced by rural women in accessing digital technology and the digital gender gap -	Elly Justine, Tanzania, Email: <a href="mailto:elljust34@gmail.com">elljust34@gmail.com</a>
3.	Tackling Discrimination & Stigma Among women, pregnant adolescent girls, young & single mothers	Venia Vimbai Awali Bakali, Founder and Director of Single Mother Empowerment Organization, Malawi, Email: <a href="mailto:smeorgdirector@gmail.com">smeorgdirector@gmail.com</a>
4.	Statement on Youth Unemployment, Gender Stereotypes and Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace	– Hon. Antsaniavo RAMELINIAINA SADC Youth Parliamentarian, Email: <a href="mailto:antsaniavo.emergence@gmail.com">antsaniavo.emergence@gmail.com</a>
5.	Measures for the Realisation of the Rights of Young People Especially Adolescent girls -	Faith Thipe, UNITED < <a href="mailto:ftthipe@yplusglobal.org">ftthipe@yplusglobal.org</a> >.
6.	Addressing GBV Among Epileptic Women	Gender Activist Tisungane Sitima, Gender Activist, Email: <a href="mailto:sitimatisu@gmail.com">sitimatisu@gmail.com</a> ; Mobile: +265999516495
7.	What unique challenges do rural women face and how can the digital gender gaps be bridged?	Edith Utete, Co-Founder of Digital Wellness Africa, Email: <a href="mailto:edithutete@gmail.com">edithutete@gmail.com</a>
8.	Stop Building Challenges. Start Building solutions: Young women and quality Health Care	Ng'andwe Ngandwe, Young Person, SRHR Africa Trust (SAT)
9.	Questões sociais de gênero: Equidade educativa, parental e trabalhista	Luyana Canza Fernando <a href="mailto:luyanafernando@gmail.com">luyanafernando@gmail.com</a> , Gender Activist, Angola
10.	A Safer World for All: Making anti-GBV Promises real in member states	Michelle Mutogo, Young Person, SRHR Africa Trust (SAT)
11.	Education Needs Healthy Learners: Schools as sites of Girl's Health	Tinotenda Patience Mutsetse, Young Person
12.	Leaving No Woman Behind: Rural Women and Inequality	Loveness Mudzuru, Young Person, SRHR Africa Trust (SAT)

13.	What strategies can be implemented to increase women's participation and representation in political processes, including electoral systems and quotas?	Ms. Patience Munyenembe <a href="mailto:munyenembepeshy@gmail.com">munyenembepeshy@gmail.com</a> , Gender and SRHR Activist and Speaker of SADC Youth Parliament
14.	Gender sensitive policies and structures to ensure effective women's participation	Macdonald K. Munyoro, Researcher, Writer, Human Rights Advocate, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert and GPEDC Third Monitoring round Expert
15.	A Southern African Parliament of Men? Systems Matter to Gender Equality	Goitsemolimo Ditsele, Young Person, SRHR Africa Trust (SAT)
16.	How can Parliament contribute to the promotion of smart education agendas	Memory Tapela Banda Email: <a href="mailto:memorytapelabanda99@gmail.com">memorytapelabanda99@gmail.com</a>

## APPENDIX 2 – LIST OF SADC PF SECRETARIAT

1. Ms. Boemo Sekgoma – Secretary General
2. Mr. Joseph Manzi – Director of Parliamentary Business & Programmes
3. Mr. Sheuneni Kurasha – Programme Manager (DGHR)
4. Mr. Ronald Windwaai – ICT Officer
5. Paulina Kanguatjivi – Assistant Procedural Officer & Coordinator
6. Mr. Gerald Kampani – Moderator