CONCEPT PAPER

PROPOSED OIC GUIDELINES FOR A UNIFIED REPORTING AND MEASUREMENT OF OPAAW:

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS AND OPAAW SURVEY

ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION
STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND
TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (SESRIC)

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1. Introduction: The Need for a Unified Method

The First Session of the Ministerial Conference on Women, held in Turkey on 20-21 November 2006, approved the preparation of the *OIC Plan of Action on the Advancement of Women* (OPAAW). OPAAW was subsequently adopted by the Second Session of the Ministerial Conference on Women held in Cairo on 24-25 November 2008. After six years of OPAAW's adoption and five ministerial conferences on women (Istanbul 2006, Cairo 2008, Tehran 2010, Jakarta 2012 and Baku 2014), the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference recommended convening of a governmental expert group to review the plan and study and evaluate the results of earlier ministerial conferences on the role of women in the development of the OIC Member States.

Following a series of expert level meetings organized in Jeddah and Istanbul in line with the recommendations of Fifth Session of the Conference, the OIC General Secretariat submitted the final version of the amended OPAAW to the Sixth Session of the Ministerial Conference that was held on 1-3 November 2016, Istanbul, Turkey for the consideration of OIC Member States. The Conference adopted the amended OPAAW.

These series of meeting, held between 2008 and 2016, revealed that there had been only a limited progress in the implementation of the OPAAW and that this was in part related to the lack of a unified implementation mechanism— as well as lack of key-performance indicators, limited financing, and weak coordination.

To address these key issues the amended OPAAW has clearly emphasized the need to establish an implementation mechanism and included an implementation matrix composed of measures and indicators. The amended OPAAW stipulated as such:

> *"OIC Member States, together with the OIC General Secretariat, shall periodically evaluate the progress made in the implementation framework for follow up of the OPAAW and monitoring the implementation through the specific indicators enumerated in the OPAAW's implementation mechanism document". (Section IV, Article 3).*

Against this background, this concept paper proposes a unified method that will enable member states to measure and report progress they achieve in the implementation of OPAAW and its objectives in a standardized way. Such a unified method will benefit the Member States by providing a clear roadmap and guidelines on how they can measure as well as report their efforts towards implementation of OPAAW. By providing a benchmark on measurement and reporting, the method presented in this concept paper is expected to encourage and guide Member States to improve their performance on the realization of OPAAW.

On the other hand, by developing a pool of comparable information across member states on major indicators as well as best practices and key challenges, a unified measurement and reporting method will also enable the OIC General Secretariat to improve existing intra-OIC cooperation, formulate innovative solutions, and, hence, better assist Member States in their efforts towards advancement of women's status.

The proposed method presents two main tools to the Member States: OPAAW national progress reports and the OPAAW survey. In a nutshell, the national progress reports, following a standardized content and format, will elucidate the current status of women in a given state comprehensively. It will introduce the national performance on and the progress towards OPAAW's implementation and identify primary concerns and challenges that remain to hinder full realization of the OPAAW objectives. In identifying the content, format, and the framework for progress reports, the concept paper has immensely benefited from the existing Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) progress reporting mechanisms. The know-how accumulated through CEDAW reveals both what has worked in unifying measurement and reporting and what has been observed not to work and abandoned or amended, due to for example complexity or impracticality.

The national progress reports are complemented by the OPAAW survey. While the reports provide a deep and interpretive coverage of the status of women in any given state, the surveys will provide quantifiable measurement for each and every objective and sub-objective of OPAAW, hence building up a data set. For example, policy makers can use the Survey to measure any increase (or decrease) on women's labor force participation quantifiably, while they can refer to the reports for an understanding of why such change has (or has not) occurred. As such, the reports and surveys are not substitutes of one another; rather, they are complementary and together they provide policymakers with a fuller and a more thorough understanding of what needs to be done to achieve OPAAW objectives.

In what follows, the concept paper introduces key aspects of national reports as well as the survey and its index. Details on the content of and the procedural framework for writing and submitting the national progress reports as well as carrying out the OPAAW survey are provided in the annex through a) 'Guidelines for OPAAW Country Report Preparation: Content and Format' and 'Flow Chart for Initial and Periodic Reports and b) 'Survey Questions for Measuring the Progress in the Implementation of OPAAW'.

Without effective participation of women across all spheres of life in OIC Member States, it is unlikely that objectives of the SDGs and OIC Ten Year Programme of Action will be achieved. OPAAW has been a fundamental step towards ensuring women's effective participation and advancement in life. Having unified method for reporting and measurement of progress and performance of OPAAW, on the other hand, will assist the Member States and General Secretariat to better implement the OPAAW by revealing existing

challenges faced by women and national institutions, identifying best-practices seen in OIC Member States, highlighting required policy-measures and actions, and promoting intra-OIC cooperation. Therefore, it will also constitute a fundamental step towards advancement of women in OIC Member States.

2. Reporting and Measurement Tools: National Progress Report and OPAAW Survey

This section introduces and elaborates two proposed tools to measure and report progress made by OIC Member States regarding the implementation of OPAAW. The section first provides background information on and explains required steps to prepare and submit national progress reports. Second, it presents the idea behind the OPAAW survey, which is developed through utilizing the implementation matrix of the amended OPAAW. The survey responses will be used to create an OPAAW index aiming to reflect the progress made by OIC Member States in a scale of 0 to 100. Overall, both the national progress reports and OPAAW survey are designed to complement each other with the objective of revealing national progresses, key challenges and best-practices of OIC Member States in implementing the OPAAW.

2.1. National Progress Report

The national progress report is the main document through which a given member state describes the status of women in relation to OPAAW objectives within its territory and-or under its jurisdiction. It is proposed that there will be two types of national progress reports: ‘initial reports' and 'periodic reports’. The initial report refers to the first OPAAW report and the periodic reports refer to any report that is submitted after the initial report. The periodic reports will be submitted every two years.

The framework for preparation, submission, and review and consideration of initial and periodic reports are rather similar. However, the initial report will have greater coverage given that through the initial report the Member State introduces first time to the Steering Committee the degree and extent to which its laws and practices comply with OPAAW. As such, the ‘initial’ report should give a straightforward and detailed description of the status of women in that country at the time of submission. This description should cover a) aspects of life that relate to status of women: legal and administrative framework, cultural and traditional norms, political and economic status, and everyday life practices b) each objective of OPAAW it has adopted and each progress made towards the implementation of the OPAAW. The initial report is meant to provide a benchmark against which subsequent progress can be measured.

Second and subsequent national reports are intended to update the preceding report(s). Periodic reports would specify significant developments and progress made towards the implementation of OPAAW and

they would identify emerging key trends over the last two years and challenges that continue to hamper the full achievement of OPAAW. Periodic reports over time will also serve as benchmarks in sequence, similar to branching of a tree.

Both types of reports should deal with every objective of OPAAW. They should bear a description of each objective both in terms of legal norms and the factual situation and the practice on the ground. They both should include sufficient data and statistics disaggregated by sex relevant to each objective, whenever appropriate.

The step by step description of the processes involved is provided in the Annex, under the document titled 'Guidelines for OPAAW Country Report Preparation: Content and Format'. The document presents precise guidelines regarding the actual content and format of the initial and periodic reports and the framework for preparation, submission and review of reports. It also identifies the main responsible bodies that are to be involved in the reporting and review process and their tasks. The document has a separate section on civil society participation given the importance OPAAW ascribes to the involvement of women themselves and NGOs in the advancement of women's status in a given member state. The Annex, moreover, presents 'Initial Report Submission Flow Chart' and 'Periodic Report Submission Flow Chart' for a quick and simplified view of the framework.

In a nutshell, the concept paper proposes reports to be considered and reviewed at 'Steering Committee Meetings" which will be participated by the members of the Steering Committee and the focal point of the reporting Member State. Before the meetings:

- Focal point of member states prepare the report following the guidelines provided in the Annex, titled 'Guidelines for OPAAW Country Report Preparation: Content and Format'. The focal point then submits the report to the Steering committee.
- The Steering Committee reviews the report, identifies questions or matters that need further clarification, if any, and drafts the "Concluding Comments". The Committee may consult with civil society organizations within or under the jurisdiction of the member state as well as well-established gender experts in reviewing the report, formulating questions, and drawing concluding comments.

Concluding Comments note progress made in each OPAAW objective outline remaining concerns and difficulties and offer recommendations with a view to improving the implementation OPAAW by the concerned Member State.

- The steering committee sends its questions and the draft of Concluding Comments to the focal point.
- An OPAAW Steering Committee Meeting is held between focal point and steering committee.

At the meeting, the focal point makes an oral presentation of the report and has the chance to answer all questions raised by the Committee and request more information or clarification, if needed, on the Concluding Comments.

- After the meeting, the committee makes revisions to its Concluding Comments, if deemed necessary, and sends the Concluding Comments back to the member state.
- The focal point is given few days to submit a written response.
- After the committee receives the written response, it finalizes and adopts the Concluding Comments.
- The Steering Committee will publish its Concluding Comments on the report and shares it with the General Secretariat.
- The Member State is to disseminate the report and concluding comment in all appropriate languages to enable public information and discussion.

This cycle is repeated with each periodic report. Concluding Comments provided by the Steering Committee serve as a starting point for the next report.

2.2 The Survey and OPAAW Index

The OPAAW Survey is designed to measure the recorded progress by OIC Member States in a systematic way in a given time period. The Survey has two main parts. Part A has 14 questions under 7 main areas from decision-making to violence as listed in the implementation matrix of the OPAAW (Table 1). Seven questions in Part A.1 looks at the status of 54 different policy-measures taken by OIC Member States towards the implementation of the OPAAW and seven questions in Part A.2 focuses on the 237 indicators related with the women advancement in OIC Member States. All 237 indicators were derived from the implementation matrix of the OPAAW. Overall, the Survey measures the progress in 291 dimensions and translates the responses of OIC Member States into a standardized index titled the *OPAAW index*. In calculating the OPAAW index scores, seven questions in Part A.1 on policy-measures altogether have a weight of 70 per cent whereas a 30 per cent is assigned to the remaining seven questions (as a group) in Part A.2 (Table 2). These weights are assigned mainly to reflect the relatively higher influence of policy-measures implemented by OIC Member States for the advancement of women and take the possible lagged impact of policy-measures on statistical indicators related with the advancement of women into consideration. While responding to the questions, it should be taken into account that a response of "Yes" will be translated into a score of "1". A response of "No" associates with a score "-1". Finally, a response of N/A (not available/do not know) will be reflected with a score of "0" in the assessment of the Survey.

Table 1: Overview of the Survey Questions

Part A.1
A.1.1 Which measures did your country implement to improve participation of women in decision-making?
A.1.2 Which measures did your country implement to improve education status of women?
A.1.3 Which measures did your country implement to improve health status of women?
A.1.4 Which measures did your country implement to empower economic status of women?
A.1.5 Which measures did your country implement to improve social protection of women?
A.1.6 Which measures did your country implement to protect women from violence?
A.1.7 Which measures did your country implement to improve status of women in crisis situations?
Part A.2
A.2.1 In which indicators on participation of women in decision-making did your country record a progress?
A.2.2 In which indicators on education of women did your country record a progress?
A.2.3 In which indicators on health of women did your country record a progress?
A.2.4 In which indicators on economic empowerment of women did your country record a progress?
A.2.5 In which indicators on social protection of women did your country record a progress?
A.2.6 In which indicators on protection of women from violence did your country record a progress?
A.2.7 In which indicators on status of women in crisis situation did your country record a progress?
Part B
B.1 Which of the following OIC programmes do you know that can facilitate the implementation of OPAAW by your country?
B.2 Which of the following OIC programmes have your country benefited that can facilitate the implementation of OPAAW?
B.3 Please let us know to which extent the followings are a challenge in your country in the implementation of OPAAW
B.4 Please let us know in which of the following areas does your country have national best-practices (e.g. policy, initiative, and project etc.) that can facilitate reaching the objectives of OPAAW?
B.5 Please let us know in which of the following areas does your country need support and/or assistance in reaching the objectives of OPAAW?

Source: Author's construction.

By using the responses in the survey and using the weights shown in Table 2, an OPAAW index score will be calculated for each respondent OIC Member State. The OPAAW index will take values between 0 and 100 where a higher score indicates advancement in the implementation of OPAAW (Table 3). The OPAAW index scores of OIC Member States are aimed to reveal the relative performance of OIC Member States on the advancement of women in an objective manner in seven areas from decision-making to violence. In interpreting the index scores, it is proposed to classify OIC Member States with a score of less than 60 as

"off-track countries" whereas countries with a score equal to 60 and higher will be labeled as "on-track countries" (Table 4).

Table 2: Summary Information on the OPAAW Index

	maximum score	minimum score
part A.1 (measures) (7 questions)	54	-54
part A.2 (indicators) (7 questions)	237	-237
weight part A.1 (measures) (7 questions)	70%	70%
weight part A.2 (indicators) (7 questions)	30%	30%
weighted score from part A.1 (measures) (7 questions)	38	-38
weighted score from part A.2 (indicators) (7 questions)	71	-71
	score value	
weighted sum of maximum scores from part A.1 and part A.2	109	
weighted sum of minimum scores from part A.1 and part A.2	-109	

Source: Author's construction.

Table 3: The OPAAW Index Maximum and Minimum Values

maximum score	**100**
minimum score	**0**

Source: Author's construction.

Table 4: Country Classification Based on their OPAAW Index Scores

On-Track	**equal and higher than 60**
Off-Track	**below 60**

Source: Author's construction.

Part B of the Survey is not included in the OPAAW index scoring. However, Part B of the Survey aims at:

a) understanding the knowledge of OIC Member States about existing OIC frameworks, programmes and initiatives that can facilitate the implementation of the OPAAW;
b) identifying the challenges and bottlenecks faced by OIC Member States in the implementation of the OPAAW; and
c) revealing the national best-practices of OIC Member States in the implementation of the OPAAW; and
d) making a needs assessment of OIC Member States to facilitate the implementation of the OPAAW.

3. Key Elements for a Successful Implementation of Reporting Mechanism and Tools

The consideration of the following factors by OIC Member States, General Secretariat and the relevant OIC institutions would increase the reliability of progress reports and survey results, and therefore would facilitate the implementation of the OPAAW.

1. **Steering Committee**: Establishing a steering committee would play a key role to ensure effective coordination among the General Secretariat, Member States, and relevant OIC institutions. This includes reviewing and monitoring of developments in the implementation of the OPAAW and providing guidance and recommendations to Member States. In regards to national reports, the Steering Committee would be the main body that would consider and review the initial and subsequent reports, engage in a constructive dialogue with the focal point of Member States at OPAAW Steering Committee Meetings and beyond, and provide Concluding Comments on both initial and subsequent reports to the focal points. The current chair of the Ministerial Session will host the steering committee meetings annually. The formation and membership (number and composition) of the steering committee will be decided by the IGEM (Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting).
2. **Data Collection and Reporting**: It is expected that the focal points will reply to the questions in the Survey honestly based on their national statistics and performance. Collecting and reporting the relevant information from the respective national institutions such as the National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Labour, and National Assembly is the responsibility of the focal points.
3. **Focal Points**: Focal points are expected to play a critical role regarding both the national reports and the OPAAW survey. In regards to national reports, Focal points would be the main body to prepare the reports, submit the report to the Steering Committee, engage with the Steering Committee at the OPAAW Steering Committee Meetings through oral presentation of the report and constructive dialogue, and provide written response to steering committee before the finalization of Concluding Comments. Given this critical and in fact key role of the focal points, it is of crucial importance that:
    - ✓ Focal points are assigned in a timely manner;
    - ✓ Any change in respective focal points is communicated to the OIC General Secretariat ; and
    - ✓ The Focal Point is composed of persons who, through their knowledge, background, or expertise are able to respond to the Steering Committee's written and oral questions and comments concerning the entirety of OPAAW.

A firm agreement on these key points would be necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the OPAAW.

4. **Collaboration with OIC Institutions**: As the OPAAW and reporting mechanisms are new concepts, it is important to actively collaborate with the OIC institutions and the General Secretariat. This collaboration will enable the General Secretariat to address potential challenges that may, for example, stem from lack of information and expertise on filling the survey or writing the national progress report, and therefore assist Member States in their noble efforts towards full achievement of OPAAW objectives.

4. Concluding Remarks: Synthesizing the National Progress Reports and the Survey

The national progress reports and the survey are not substitutes of each other. They complement each other by using different techniques and measurements, different types of data and information, and different methods; together, they draw a complete picture (as much as allowed by the nature of data and measurement) of the status of women as well as the status of OPAAW in any given member state.

National progress reports allow OIC Member States to explain and elaborate on their country specific achievements and challenges in implementing the OPAAW, whereas the survey enables them to report their progress in a systematic and quantifiable way that will be translated into a composite index. Moreover, the survey and the composite index allow representation of data in an objective way. Yet, it is also taken into account that while numbers do not lie, they may omit some piece of information. The national reports address this issue by allowing the member states to express their needs and efforts at a subjective scale. As such, the survey and reports balance out and synergize objective and subjective expression, leading to a better informed analysis of implementation of OPAAW across member states.

Finally, the OPAAW index is an analytical tool that is designed to track and monitor relative performance of OIC Member States in a given period of time in the implementation of OPAAW by utilizing the survey results. However, in-depth explanations and country-specific factors leading to success or failure in the implementation of OPAAW can only be found in the country progress reports. In this context, it is expected that OIC Member States will prepare the country progress reports as well as fill in the survey as explained in this guideline. By developing a synergy between reports —and depth information, subjective narrative, causes and factors— and the survey — quantified data, objective representation, identifiable trends and changes, composite index— this two-tier method will better serve for the evaluation of OPAAW's implementation.

ANNEX.1. GUIDELINES FOR OPAAW COUNTRY REPORT PREPARATION: CONTENT AND FORMAT

This document contains guidelines suggested by SESRIC to help Member States prepare OPAAW National Progress Reports and hence establish a unified method for reporting, measuring and monitoring of implementation and performance of OPAAW.

A. Introduction

A.1. Member states are proposed to follow these guidelines in the preparation of both 'initial' and all 'subsequent periodic' reports. [The concept paper advises the timeline for submission of the initial report to be determined by and at the IGEM meeting].

A.1.1. The 'initial' report is intended to describe the status of women in that country at the time of submission in a detailed and comprehensive manner. This description should include a review of women's position in media as well. The initial report is meant to provide a benchmark against which subsequent progress can be measured.

A.1.2. Second and subsequent national reports are intended to update the preceding report(s) to specify significant developments and emerging key trends and identify challenges hindering full achievement of OPAAW.

A.2. Compliance with these guidelines will reduce the need for the OPAAW Steering Committee to request further information when it proceeds to consider a report.

B. Framework for Report Submission

B.1. Member States will submit an initial report on each measure (legislative, judicial, administrative, and others) adopted and each progress made towards the implementation of the OPAAW; and thereafter they will submit periodic reports every two years.

B.1.1 Framework for Initial Reports

B.1.1.1. A Member State prepares and submits its Initial Report to the OPAAW Steering Committee. [The date of submission is to be determined by and at the IGEM].

B.1.1.2. The consideration of Periodic Reports will be made by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee may consult with civil society organizations within or under the jurisdiction of the member state as well as well-established gender experts and

academicians across OIC Member States at throughout the consideration of the report and drawing of concluding comments.

B.1.1.3. The OPAAW Steering Committee after reviewing and considering the national report drafts Concluding Comments. The Committee submits draft Concluding Comments as well as any questions and concerns it may have to the Focal Point. This is meant to give to the Committee an opportunity to request further clarification or information on the report, if necessary, and the Member State an opportunity to prepare for the OPAAW Steering Committee Meeting and questions that may be raised at the Meeting—therefore, ensuring a leveled interaction throughout the whole process.

B.1.1.4. The Focal Point and the OPAAW Steering Committee meet at the first OPAAW Steering Committee Meeting to engage a constructive dialogue. At the meeting, the focal point makes an oral presentation of the report and answers any questions raised during the meeting and through the previously submitted Concluding Comments by the Steering Committee. The Focal Point should be composed of persons who, through their knowledge, background, or expertise are able to respond to the Steering Committee's written and oral questions and comments concerning the entirety of OPAAW.

B.1.1.5 The steering Committee based on this constructive dialogue finalizes the Concluding Comments and submits them to the Focal Point in a written format. The Focal Point is given few days to submit to a written response to the Steering Committee. Once the steering committee receives the written response, it finalizes and adopts Concluding Comments on this report. The Steering Committee then publishes the Concluding Comments and sends them to the OIC General Secretariat. The Member State disseminates the Concluding Comments in all appropriate languages to enable public discussion and access.

B.1.2 Framework for Subsequent/Periodic Reports

B.1.2.1 Subsequent reports are Periodic Reports submitted by a Member State that has already presented its Initial Report. These are submitted every two years prior to the Ministerial Conference. [Exact timeline for periodic report submissions is to be determined by and at the IGEM].

B.1.2.2. The consideration of Periodic Reports will be made by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee may consult with civil society organizations within or under the jurisdiction of the member state as well as well-established gender experts and

academicians across OIC Member States at throughout the consideration of the report and drawing of concluding comments.

B.1.2.3. Differing from initial reports, The OPAAW Steering Committee reviews and considers the periodic reports in the light of the Concluding Comments it has provided to the previous report. The Committee drafts a new set of Concluding Comments and submits them along with any questions it may have, for further information or clarification to the Focal Point. The new set of Concluding Comments and Committee's questions will form the basic agenda for the OPAAW Steering Committee Meeting for periodic reports.

B.1.2.4. The Focal Point and the OPAAW Steering Committee meet at the OPAAW Steering Committee Meeting to engage mutually in a constructive dialogue. At the meeting, the focal point makes an oral presentation of the report and addresses Committees's draft Concluding Comments and question, if any. The Focal Point should come prepared to the Meeting to address the list of questions and Comments with most up-to-date information.

B.1.2.5. The Steering Committee based on this constructive dialogue finalizes the Concluding Comments and submits them to the Focal Point in a written format. The Focal Point is given few days to submit to a written response to the Steering Committee. Once the steering committee receives the written response, it finalizes and adopts 'Concluding Comments' on this report. The Steering Committee then sends the Concluding Comments to the OIC General Secretariat. The Member State disseminates the Concluding Comments in all appropriate languages to enable public discussion and access.

C. General Guidance for Contents of All (Initial and Subsequent) Reports

C.1. All objectives of OPAAW must be taken into account in preparing the report.

C.2. Any reservation or declaration to any objectives of OPAAW by the Member State should be explained and its continuity should be justified clearly.

C.2.1. The General Secretariat understands that removing some laws or changing some attitudes and practices that undermine women's advancement will require greater time and substantial structural change. Where a Member State cannot be accurately expected to achieve an objectives or an economic, social and cultural right immediately, its obligation is understood to be 'progressive' as long as the Member State pursues genuine efforts to incrementally realize the objectives or right. In any such case, the precise effect and interpretation of any reservation or declaration in terms of national law and policy and regarding its factual effects on people within the Member State or under its jurisdiction should be explained in the report clearly.

C.3. Factors and challenges hindering the fulfillment of OPAAW should be indicated. A report should explain the reasons for such factor or challenge, its nature as well as extent. The report should also detail the steps being taken to overcome the concerned factor or challenge.

C.4. A report should include sufficient data and statistics disaggregated by sex relevant to each objective and to enable assessment of progress.

D. The Initial Report

D.1.1. Through the initial report, the Member State introduces first time to the Steering Committee the degree and extent to which its laws and practices comply with OPAAW. The report should:

D.1.1.1. describe and evaluate the existing constitutional, legal and administrative framework vis-a-vis OPAAW;

D.1.1.2. explain the legal and practical measures adopted to achieve OPAAW since its ratification;

D.1.1.3. demonstrate the affects and results of those adopted measures on people within the Member State and subject to its jurisdiction

D.1.2. A report should deal with every objective of OPAAW. It should bear a description of each objective both in terms of legal norms and the factual situation and the practice on the ground.

D.1.3. The report should explain whether:

(1) OPAAW objectives are directly applicable in the national Constitution or domestic law;

(2) OPAAW objectives are guaranteed in the national Constitution or other laws; or if not, whether the provisions can be invoked before and given effect to by judicial and administrative authorities; and

(3) remedies for violation of OPAAW objectives are implemented and explain with examples the effect as well as range of remedies available for the violated persons.

D.1.4. Information should be given about the official national focal point of OPAAW as well as any national or official institution or machinery (the judicial, administrative and other authorities) which is responsible for implementing OPAAW objectives and addressing objective violation complaints by presenting examples of such activities.

D.1.5. The report should identify whether there are any restrictions or limitations, including temporary measures such as reservations or declarations, on the implementation and enjoyment of each objective of OPAAW. Such limitations may refer not only to law but also social practice and tradition.

D.1.6. The report should give information on the overall situation of non-governmental organizations and women's associations and describe their participation both in the implementation of OPAAW and the preparation of the report.

E. Subsequent Periodic Reports

E.1. The periodic reports should cover the period between the consideration of the previous report and the presentation of the current report. To cover this period, the Member States should start by:

a) reviewing the concluding comments of the OPAAW Steering Committee on the previous report;

b) examining the progress made towards the implementation of objectives of OPAAW since the previous report; and

c) describe the effect of progress on people within its territory or jurisdiction through specific examples.

E.2. Periodic Reports should address each objective of OPAAW. If there is no new information to be reported under any objective since the previous report, the Member states should state so.

E.3. Periodic Reports should point out to any remaining obstacle to the advancement of women across political, social, economic and cultural spheres of life within territories and jurisdiction of the Member State.

E.4. Member States should address the circumstances, where:

(a) substantial changes in the Member State's political and legal approach have occurred affecting OPAAW implementation. In such a case a full objective-by-objective report may be required;

(b) new legal or administrative measures have been introduced. In such a case, annexes of texts and judicial or other decisions may be required.

E.5. The Member State should refer again to the guidance on initial reports insofar as these may also apply to periodic reports.

H. Concluding Comments

H.1. Following consideration of each Member State's report, the Steering Committee will draft and adopt Concluding Comments on the report.

H.1.1 Concluding Comments note successful steps taken and progress made towards the full achievement of OPAAW. It simultaneously outlines principal areas of concern, key factors, and difficulties that hamper implementation of OPAAW and advancement of women across spheres of life.

H.1.2. Based on the identification of progress as well as obstacles, Concluding Comments also offer recommendations. Recommendations highlight key measures that need to be taken in the future and provide general guidance to improve the implementation and performance of OPAAW.

H.2 Throughout the Steering Committee's consideration of a report, the Focal Point may present and the Steering Committee may request additional information and relevant materials; the General Secretariat will keep a note of such matters, which should be dealt with in the subsequent report.

H.3. The Steering Committee's Concluding Comments will be submitted to the General Secretariat. The Member State is to disseminate these conclusions, in all appropriate languages to enable public information and discussion.

J. Civil Society Participation

J.1. Placing great value on the role of women and NGOs in the advancement of women, the OPAAW opens up an avenue to NGO involvement in the report review process and framework.

J.1.1. As the Steering Committee considers Member State reports, it can draw information on that country from women's NGOs of the reporting countries and from gender experts from across OIC Member States. In that capacity:

J.1.1.1 The Steering Committee can use NGO provided information in developing questions for the Member State to be used at the OPAAW Steering Committee Meeting.

J.1.1.2 The Steering Committee can use NGO provided information in drawing Concluding Comments.

I. Format of the Report

I.1. Reports should be submitted in one of the three official languages of the OIC (Arabic, English, French).

I.3. They should be submitted both in hard and electronic form.

I.4. Reports should be comprehensible and accurate when submitted to the General Secretariat. Reports that are evaluated to be manifestly incomplete or prompt significant editing may be returned to the Member State for adjustment before being officially accepted by the General Secretariat.

I.5. Reports should be as concise as possible. Initial reports should be no more than 90 pages; periodic reports should be no more than 50 pages.

I.6. Paragraphs should be sequentially numbered.

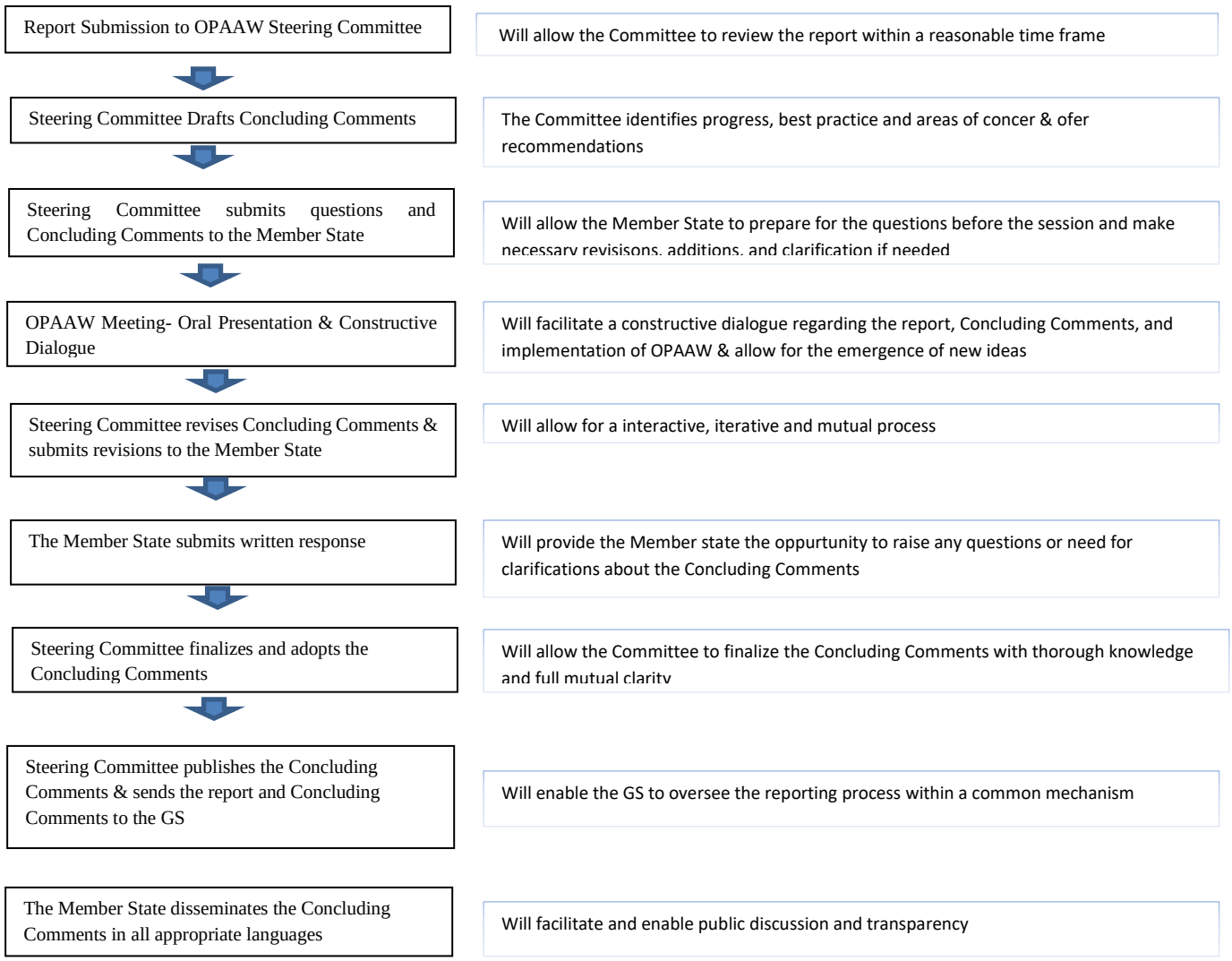
I.7. Pages of the document should be formatted for A4-size paper, with 1.5 line spacing, and text set in 12 point Times New Roman type.

I.8. The document should be printed on one side of each sheet of paper.

I.9. Reports should detail all abbreviations used in the text. These include, but are not limited to national institutions, organizations, and laws that are not readily comprehensible by readers outside of the Member State party.

I.10. If Member States wish, they can submit texts referred to in the reports separately (such as legislative, judicial, administrative and other relevant texts) in the working language of the OPAAW Steering Committee.

GRAPH.1. INITIAL REPORT SUBMISSION FLOW



ANNEX.2. SURVEY QUESTIONS FOR MEASURING THE PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OPAAW

Part A. Measuring the Progress Recorded by OIC Member States in Measures and Indicators of OPAAW

Framework for the Survey

The survey is recommended to be circulated to OIC Member States periodically (every two-year) in the first week of April where focal points can fill the survey until the end of May. In the second week of May, a reminder will be sent to OIC Member States to increase the number of participation into the survey. The month of June will be used to assess the survey results. The following two months (July and August) will be used by the OIC General Secretariat to prepare the progress report of the Secretary General to be submitted to the Ministerial Conference on Women's Role in the Development of OIC Member States. The survey results will also be used by SESRIC in preparing the periodical report titled "State of Gender in OIC Countries: Prospects and Challenges" in which on-track and off-track countries will be listed and elaborated.

The Survey will be filled in by the focal point assigned by his/her country and expected to be a senior level decision-maker at the Ministry of Women Affairs/State Commission on Women Advancement or any other relevant public authority in OIC Member States. At the beginning of the Survey, the name and contact information of the respondent (focal point) will be asked for follow-up reasons. OIC Member States are encouraged to communicate with the OIC General Secretariat the name and contact information of the focal points for the smooth implementation of the OPAAW survey.

The online survey tools such as Survey Monkey are user friendly, and help researchers to monitor the status of survey in terms of number of respondents. On the other hand, through their standardized reporting mechanisms all responses can be retrieved in the same format that is critical for the healthy analysis of survey results. In this regard, OIC Member States will be requested to fill the survey online through a link that will be communicated by the General Secretariat through a Note Verbal (NV) in the first week of April. The questions in the survey will be provided in the three official languages of the OIC (English, Arabic and French). Once the online survey link is deactivated at the end of May in order to start assessing the results, focal points cannot access the survey until the next round (i.e. 24 months) of the survey.

Part A.1: Questions on Policy-Measures

A.1.1 Which measures did your country implement to improve participation of women in decision-making?

	Measures on Decision-Making Participation	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
1	Promote increased participation of women in all decision-making bodies.			
2	Promote necessary institutional steps towards enhancing women's role in the society and their contribution to the development of their communities and families.			
3	Ensure that OIC Member States promote necessary actions at national, local and community levels in line with their international commitments towards women's empowerment and autonomisation in all spheres.			
4	Encourage through legislation women's access to advanced technologies, including ICT, in order to promote their role in the decision-making and development process.			

A.1.2 Which measures did your country implement to improve education status of women?

	Measures on Education	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
6	Ensuring equal access for women to education and training to equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to participate in decision making processes.			
7	Adopt the necessary policies and programs for promoting education of women and girls.			
8	Facilitate free, compulsory and equal access for boys and girls to quality primary and secondary education.			
9	Promoting specially designed vocational and technical courses for women in various fields.			
10	Developing strategies to reduce the gap between girls and boys in access to (quality) education			

11	Training teachers at all levels on values of equality and non-discrimination in activities using gender sensitive educational materials.			
12	Providing training activities and opportunities for non-formal education on topics related to the development of self-esteem and building an active and productive character			
13	Conducting content analysis studies on the image of women in the curricula and working towards changing the stereotyped image of women and their role, starting from the primary stages			
14	Intensifying the efforts and developing studied plans and mechanisms to eradicate women illiteracy			

A.1.3 Which measures did your country implement to improve health status of women?

	Measures on Health	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
15	Ensuring equal access for women to health education and training to equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to participate in decision-making processes concerning their healthcare.			
16	Supporting health facilities provided for women in terms of quantity and quality and ensuring their availability and easy access of all healthcare services, particularly reproductive, sexual and mental health while also focusing on prevention through health awareness raising in all areas.			
17	Ensure women's access to affordable health care services.			
18	Improve access to maternal healthcare services, vaccinations and reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidities.			
19	Providing perinatal health education services (for the couple) which prepare the couple for the arrival of the child and handling the accompanying psychological pressures			

A.1.4 Which measures did your country implement to empower economic status of women?

	Measures on Economic Empowerment	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
20	Introducing measures that are more effective aimed at eradicating poverty among women and improving their living conditions to promote the realization of their full human potential, enable their advancement and equal participation in decision-making, and benefit from economic development.			
21	Providing greater opportunities for life-long learning to provide women with skills responsive to the rapidly changing labor market.			
22	Developing indicators to collect data and statistics to measure gender related activities.			
23	Taking legislative and executive measures and providing services, consultancy and training programmes to bridge the gap between women's education and the demands of the labor market.			
24	Take necessary measures and actions to empower women in order to gain access to the private sector and entrepreneurship.			
25	Establish policies for working mothers and administrative regulations required to help reconcile their family duties with their economic activity.			
26	Increasing women's income through equal pay, share of workforce and employment policies			
27	Creating initiatives to promote women's access to public sector employment on equal footing with men.			
28	Adapting family friendly policies aimed at reconciliation between professional and family life, in particular, affordable and quality care services for children, elderly and other dependents.			
29	Ensure an enabling working environment suited to women in terms of transport, safety and non-discrimination in the workplace.			
30	Increasing women's capacities and financial planning skills by providing access to capacity building, training, access to financial planning advice, improving understanding of personal banking, retirement, student loans and repayment policies and			

	providing opportunities for microcredit finance and other financial services.			
31	Developing gender-focused research to enable more effective gender plans aimed at strengthening the role of women in the economy.			

A.1.5 Which measures did your country implement to improve social protection of women?

	Measures on Social Protection	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
32	Changing established mentalities at all levels of society whenever women are deprived from equality of status and treatment.			
33	Enhance national policy coherence in addressing inequality and discrimination against women and girls.			
34	Engage with civil society organizations carrying out activities in defense of women's advancement.			
35	Providing care and support for women, widows, the divorced, the abandoned, people with disabilities and/or elderly women.			
36	Providing additional support for low-income families, in particular single women head of household in accordance with national social policies.			
37	Improve the coordination and provision of government services to women, particularly in rural areas, including access to health, education, economic opportunities and legal assistance.			
38	Adopt appropriate measures to consolidate the foundations of the family unit and its role in enhancing mutual respect among male and female members, in order to promote the culture of non-discrimination.			

A.1.6 Which measures did your country implement to protect women from violence?

	Measures on Protection of Women from Violence	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
39	Engage with relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international levels with a view to develop cooperative paths for promoting women's rights and protection.			
40	Encourage the adoption of national measures, strategies and legislation to prevent domestic violence and reduce crime against women.			
41	Preventing early, child and forced marriage through all possible means (OIC resolutions)			
42	Combat gender-based violence in all its manifestations, including domestic violence, human trafficking, fighting harmful traditional practices and violence against displaced women.			
43	Enhancing institutional capacities of governmental institutions and civil society organizations to prevent violence against women at the local and national level.			
44	Contribute to the eradication of all harmful practices, in particular female genital mutilation through strong political support and involvement of religious and community leaders.			

A.1.7 Which measures did your country implement to improve status of women in crisis situations?

	Measures on Women in Crisis Situations	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
45	Engage with women's civil society organizations to reach out grass roots level women in view to promote their effective empowerment to ensure access to their basic human rights.			
46	Enhancing institutional capacities of governmental institutions and civil society organizations to prevent violence against women at the local, national and regional level.			
47	Provide protection and relief to all women and children in times of crisis.			
48	Ensure gender based response to women and girl refugees, migrants, displaced, IDPs including those under foreign occupation facilitating access to food, shelter, education, healthcare in zones and times of conflict.			

49	Secure the safety of refugees, migrants, displaced, IDPs, including those under foreign occupation in reaching humanitarian safe zones.			
50	Facilitate and create conditions conducive to women's full participation (through national entities, civil society and/or community-based organizations) into humanitarian action, disaster risk management and transition to early recovery.			
51	Women's participation in the definition of humanitarian response to natural and man-made disasters and crises (assessment, analysis, planning and implementation.)			
52	Integrate sexual and gender based violence response, including child violence in all humanitarian policies and develop channels of communication to denounce these harmful practices and provide necessary assistance to victims.			
53	Integrate women's participation in all aspects of peace processes, including negotiation, crisis management and ending the conflict. Facilitate understanding of UN Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and promote its implementation			
54	Support the role of women and women's civil society organization in the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies through reconciliation, interfaith and intercultural dialogue among parties to conflict.			

Part A.2: Questions on Indicators

A.2.1 In which indicators on participation of women in decision-making did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Decision-Making Participation	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
1	-Ratio of women MPs			
2	- Ratio of women mayors			
3	-Ratio of high-ranking women public officials			
4	- Ratio of women members in judicial authorities			
5	- Ratio of women administrative executives			
6	- Ratio of women in the ministries, as ministers and undersecretaries			
7	- Ratio of women in the diplomatic corps			
8	- Ratio of women in decision-making positions in the private sector, and civil society organizations			
9	-legal arrangements			
11	- Ratio of the actions and measures taken to activate the community role of women			
12	- Ratio of women participation in the relevant committees			
13	- Ratio of women participation in family and developmental issues			
14	- Ratio of institutions concerned with the promotion of the role of women in society			
15	- Ratio of achieving the objectives of the OIC Ten Year Programme of Action (OIC 2025) in the field of women empowerment			
16	- Ratio of achieving the UN sustainable development goals in the field of women empowerment (General Secretariat)			
17	- Extent of activation of international treaties ratified in the field of women empowerment			
18	- Ratio of internal women empowerment policies			
19	- Ratio of women use of technology			
20	- Increase in the policies supportive for women use of technology.			
21	- Ratio of inclusion of the technical side of knowledge for women in the State plans and directives			
22	- Ratio of women using technical means to serve the developmental aspects.			

A.2.2 In which indicators on education of women did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Education	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
23	-school enrolment rates by sex by all levels of education			
24	-women's literacy rates			
25	- Ratio of training centers that provide training for women			
26	number of programs/projects for promoting education of women and girls			
27	- Increasing rate of development of curricula and curricula standards			
28	- Increasing rate of awareness of the importance of girls' education in the cities and outside them			
29	- Reducing the gap between boys and girls)			
30	-legal arrangements for free and compulsory access to education			
31	- school enrolment rates by sex by all levels of education			
32	-number of women who attend vocational and technical courses in different fields			
33	- Increasing the number of technical and vocational centers for women			
34	- Increasing the number of women in specialized education			
35	-number of trainings			
36	-number of participants			

A.2.3 In which indicators on health of women did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Health	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
37	- number of trainings			
38	-number of participants			
39	- Increase in rate of women participation in health centers			
40	- Increase in rate of programs implemented to empower women in the health field			
41	- Increase in number of executive, awareness, and prevention programs for women			
42	- Rate of quality of health services and reproductive health			
43	- Rate of quality of training for medical assistants to provide reproductive health services			
44	-number of follow-ups per pregnant and puerperant			
45	-prenatal care			
46	-percentage of hospital deliveries			
47	- Increase in number of gynecological and obstetric health units			
48	- Increase in number of programs allocated to reproductive health and cancer prevention			
49	- Reduction in maternal mortality ratio			
50	- Implementing national strategies to increase the attention to delivery process			
51	- Ratio of emergency care services for pregnant women			
52	-number of women who benefit from health care services			
53	- Universal access to free health care services for women			
54	- Reduction in the health risks caused by environmental pollution			
55	-maternal mortality rate			
56	-infant mortality rate			
57	-percentage of hospital deliveries			

A.2.4 In which indicators on economic empowerment of women did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Economic Empowerment	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
58	-rate of women's labour force participation			
59	-rate of women's employment			
60	-projects/programs for increasing women's employment			
61	- Ratio of (training, marketing, lending) programs provided for women to improve their economic situation			
62	- Ratio of training programs provided for the development of craft women			
63	- Ratio of development and entrepreneurial culture programs among the needy			
64	- Ratio of qualified unemployed women of economically substandard families			
65	- Ratio of partnerships and agreements between the relevant entities in support of improving women economic status			
66	- Existence of women employment strategy			
67	- Ratio of women participation in the labor market.			
68	-number of women who attended vocational trainings			
69	- Increase in rate of training related to the needs of the labor market			
70	- Enrollment rate of professional areas			
71	- Access rate to technology			
72	- Ratio of qualifying courses for women			
73	- Ratio of awareness programs aimed to build women professional capabilities and make them acquire skills			
74	- Ratio of services and programs available to enhance education for life process			
75	- Rate of women beneficiaries of the qualification programs			
76	-collecting gender specific data			
77	- Adoption of professional standards for data accuracy and quality of Statistics			

78	- Provision of statistics on the status of women in these activities			
79	-number of women who attended vocational trainings-projects/program			
80	- Ratio of women beneficiaries of consulting and training,			
81	- Rate of dropping out of work			
82	- The laws governing the work of women			
83	-number of women who attended trainings on entrepreneurship			
84	-number of women who benefit from entrepreneurship assistance.			
85	- Increase in the ratio of women in business			
86	- Broadening the base of women participation in the private sector			
87	-Increase in the ratio of women participation in the labor market,			
88	- Increase in the ratio of women in business			
89	- Increase in the ratio of women in professional and technical fields			
90	- Rise in the rate of discretionary income for women			
91	- Ratio of the laws and procedures governing women entrepreneurship			
92	- Ratio of women working in the private sector			
93	- Ratio of micro- and small and medium enterprises managed by women			
94	- Ratio of entrepreneurs who have moved from small to medium and large businesses			
95	- Ratio of commercial registers owned by women			
96	-legal arrangements			
97	- Increase in the ratio of development in labor policies			
98	- Increase in the ratio of establishment of nurseries and care locations by employers			
99	- Regulations and decisions governing working hours for women			
100	- Ratio of availability of nurseries for children during the absence of mothers			
101	- Programs for encouraging work and professionalism from home and self-employment.			
102	-women and men’s yearly income			
103	- Increasing transparency in announcing vacancies and choice of applicants			

104	- Increase in rate of inequality in wages and removing discriminatory provisions in salaries and allowances			
105	- Decisions on minimum wages and protection of wages			
106	- Improving women labor force ratio			
107	number of women who work in public services			
108	- Increase in the ratio of nurseries in workplaces			
109	- Ratio of jobs available to women in the public sector compared to men			
110	-number of care centres for child, elderly, disabled people			
111	- Ratio of support services for mothers			
112	- Ratio of nurseries			
113	- Ratio of women financially able to use these services			
114	-number of complaints about sexual harassment in the workplace and mobbing			
115	- Increase in the provision of appropriate means of transport for women			
116	- Ratio of the laws governing the employment relationship between both genders in the work environment			
117	- Ratio of suitable infrastructure			
118	-number of women who receive loans			
119	-number of women who has a bank account			
120	- Rise in ratio of services programs offered by civil society organizations			
121	- Rise in ratio of support for small and medium enterprises			
122	- Rise in number of awareness and enlightenment programs			
123	- Ratio of courseson savings and achieving the concept of material sufficiency			
124	- Ratio of women who savean amount of the monthly allocations			
125	-number of gender-focused research			
126	- Rise in number of annual research			
127	- Rising effect of research on programs / services provided			
128	- Ratio of studies addressing the economic status of women			
129	- Ratio of plans derived from these studies			

A.2.5 In which indicators on social protection of women did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Social Protection	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
130	-number of awareness raising trainings and programs			
131	- Rising income rate			
132	- Establishment of units with the participation of the clergy and school and university students in the field of combating violence against women			
133	- Number of media programs that enlighten society on women's rights			
134	- Number of awareness seminars and programs on spreading the culture of integration and equal opportunity			
135	-policies implemented for promoting gender equality			
136	- Laws adopted to reduce gender inequality			
137	- Number of violations of regulations and actions taken to protect women from abuse			
138	-cooperation activities with NGOs			
139	- Rise in number of services / programs provided by the civil society organizations			
140	- Rising rate of grass-roots involvement in these programs			
141	- Rising rate of awareness and educational programs.			
142	- Number of community partnerships concluded on the subject of women's support,			
143	- Ratio of programs offered in collaboration with civil society organizations on women's issues			
144	-programs implemented for support for women			
145	- Rise in number of women and widows covered by social protection programs			

146	- Rise in number of social security programs for women and widows, and fragile and vulnerable groups			
147	- Ratio of programs offered to improve the economic and social situation of these segments			
148	- Ratio of guidance programs offered			
149	- Ratio of financial allocations to support these groups			
150	- Ratio of guidance specialists in the field of women's empowerment			
151	- Ratio of legislation supporting the quality of women's lives			
152	- Ratio of beneficiaries of the opportunities available to lead a dignified life			
153	- Ratio of those able to have autonomy in running their lives out of the total targets			
154	-programs implemented for low-income families			
155	- Rise in enrollment rate of children to good quality education			
156	- Rise in providing employment opportunities to the children of families headed by a woman			
157	- Promoting women employment policies and allow them to take the functions appropriate to their qualifications and capabilities			
158	- Ratio of financial allocations for the integration of women's needs in the annual budgets,			
159	- Ration of programs provided for women heads of household			
160	- Ratio of active legislation to support quality of women's lives .			
161	-number of health services for women			
162	-number of women’s labour force participation			
163	-Rise in the governmental services provided inside and outside cities			
164	- Number of training courses and awareness activities			
165	- Increase in programs / initiatives implemented to promote family cohesion			

166	- Increasing the ratio of programs / initiatives implemented to enhance communication and bridge the gap between generations			
167	- Increasing the ratio of curricula that promote a non-discrimination culture			
168	- Ratio of family culture and guidance programs			
169	- Ratio of impact of awareness programs on women's rights,			
170	- Ratio of programs that enhance the values of family stability			

A.2.6 In which indicators on protection of women from violence did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Protection of Women from Violence	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
171	-Training initiatives for professionals			
172	- activities for sharing best practises and experiences			
173	- Ratio of development in the policies supporting women's rights			
174	- Rise in awareness and education programs			
175	- Ratio of agreements and partnerships at the national and international levels			
176	- Ratio of programs in cooperation with the concerned authorities			
177	-legal arrangements			
178	-preparation of National Action Plans			
179	- Rise in development ratio of laws supporting protection of women from all forms of violence			
180	- Increased support for civil society organizations to achieve their goals in the protection of women			
181	- Strategies adopted by Member States in the fight against domestic violence and benefiting from the experiences of those countries			
182	- Period of redress procedures (security agencies, courts)			
183	- Ratio of programs on strengthening the legal culture of women of their rights			
184	- Ratio of interaction hotlines for reporting			

185	- Ratio of communications and complaints received by the competent authorities in cases of violence			
186	- Period of deciding on cases of violence			
187	- System of protection from abuse			
188	- Number of centres to receive communications			
189	- Number of social protection units			
190	- Existence of a national strategy to prevent and respond to domestic violence			
191	-legal arrangements			
192	-awareness rising activities			
193	-enrolment ratios for boys and girls			
194	-Training initiatives for professionals			
195	- Increasing programs / initiatives implemented for education and enlightenment			
196	- Increasing ratio of authorities and mechanisms and enhance their competencies in protecting women from forced marriage and underage marriage			
197	- Number of studies and research on the attitudes, behaviors, and practices related to forced underage marriage			
198	- Ratio of cases of forced marriages			
199	- Ratio of educational and awareness programs for community groups.			
200	-legal arrangements			
201	-awareness rising activities			
202	-Training initiatives for professionals			
203	- Increasing programs / initiatives implemented for education and enlightenment			
204	- Presence of updated statistics			
205	- Ratio of guidance programs in the area of family and the fight against violence			
206	- Ratio of consolidation of social culture about social gender.			
207	-Number of shelters			
208	- capacity of national machinery for gender equality			

209	- Increasing the ratio of programs implemented to strengthen the institutional structure of government agencies for protection of women			
210	- Increasing the training programs implemented to build the capacity of workers in the field of protection and rehabilitation			
211	- Increasing the facilities that provide necessary protection to women			
212	- Degree of harmonization between the laws and international conventions in accordance with Islamic law			
213	- Ratio of preparing qualified staff			
214	- Ratio of material support for organizations fighting violence against women			
215	- Quality of the institutional work and benefiting from international expertise			
216	- Satisfaction of the beneficiary from the services offered			
217	- Number of training programs for workers in the field of protection.			

A.2.7 In which indicators on status of women in crisis situation did your country record a progress?

	Indicators on Women in Crisis Situations	Yes	No	Do not Know (not available)
218	- Increasing rate of organizations operating outside cities			
219	- Increase in ratio of capacity building of civil society organizations			
220	- Adopting effective mechanisms to promote the participation of women in this area.			
221	-number of shelters			
222	-capacity of shelters			
223	- Secure media and social support for those bodies			
224	- Number of female police employees trained in international law, human rights and the protection of civilians.			
225	-programs for protection of women and children in times of crisis			
226	-programs for protection of women and children in times of crisis			
227	- Increase the number of materiel of protection personnel			

228	- Ensure that women and children have access to national and international relief and assistance programs			
229	- Application of the objectives of Security Council resolution 1325 on the protection of women in conflict zones			
230	-number of facilities for refugees, migrants, displaced			
231	- Increasing development of policies and legislations to provide a supportive environment for civil work,			
232	- Increasing availability of capacity and competence building programs to engage in civil work			
233	- Increasing protection for convoys operating in women and development field			
234	- Increasing the development ratio of relevant policies and legislation			
235	- Increasing the participation rates of women in the programs / initiatives related mobilizing support			
236	- Increasing the rate of women's participation in capacity building program / initiatives			
237	-programs for protection of women and children in times of crisis			

Part B. Identifying Challenges and Best-Practices

B.1 Which of the following OIC programmes do you know that can facilitate the implementation of OPAAW by your country?

a) SESRIC Capacity Building and Training Programmes
b) ICDT Fairs and Exhibitions
c) IDB Funds
d) COMCEC Project Funding
e) None

B.2 Which of the following OIC programmes have your country benefited that can facilitate the implementation of OPAAW?

a) SESRIC Capacity Building and Training Programmes
b) ICDT Fairs and Exhibitions
c) IDB Funds
d) COMCEC Project Funding
e) None

B.3 Please let us know to which extent the followings are a challenge in your country in the implementation of OPAAW

	Not Challenging	Barely Challenging	Somewhat Challenging	Mostly Challenging	Very Challenging	N/A
Low awareness among public authorities at the national level						
Limited political willingness and leadership at the national level						
Lack of financing for successful implementation at the national level						
Lack of statistical capacity to monitor and implement at the national level						
Limited engagement with the OIC and its institutions						

B.4 Please let us know in which of the following areas does your country have national best-practices (e.g. policy, initiative, and project etc.) that can facilitate reaching the objectives of OPAAW?

Note: Please only report your national best-practices that you are willing to <u>share</u> with OIC Member States.

	N/A (not available)	**Yes, please specify the name (you can write more than one)**
Decision-making participation		
Education		
Health		
Economic Empowerment		
Social Protection		
Protection of Women From Violence		
Women in Crisis Situations		

B.5 Please let us know in which of the following areas does your country need support and/or assistance in reaching the objectives of OPAAW?

	Yes, extremely in need of	**Yes, somewhat need of**	**No**	**N/A (not available)**
Decision-making participation				
Education				
Health				
Economic Empowerment				
Social Protection				
Protection of Women From Violence				
Women in Crisis Situations				