



IBSA WOMEN'S FORUM

April 14th-15th of 2010 – Brasília- Brazil

III IBSA Women's Forum Report

The III IBSA Women's Forum gathered in Brasília on the 14th and 15th of April of 2010, on the occasion of the IV IBSA Summit, to consider the effects of violence and the economic crisis on the populations of the IBSA nation states, particularly on the women of India, Brazil and South Africa.

Recent studies in India, Brazil and South Africa verified that the obstacles hindering the full participation of the women in the labor market are structural, and has been exacerbated by the current economic crisis.

This report describes the factors and conditions existing in each of the countries reporting and terminates with proposals for action.

INDIA

Nearly 93 per cent of the working population is in the unorganized sector, known as the informal sector. More than 15 million women are part of this sector and, of them, more than half are involved in home based work producing a variety of goods, mainly on a piece-rate basis. Women also work as domestic help in urban India and a large number of them work in agriculture and casual wage work in rural India.

Quase 93 por cento da população de trabalhadores está no setor não organizado, chamado informal. Mais do que 15 milhões de mulheres são parte desse setor e delas, mais do que a metade das mulheres estão envolvidas no trabalho em casa produzindo uma variedade de bens, principalmente baseados em pagamento por peça. Mulheres também trabalham como empregadas domésticas na área urbana de Índia, e grande parte delas trabalham na agricultura e trabalhos informais pagos por hora ou dia trabalhado na parte rural da Índia.

The global financial meltdown resulted in economic recession in developed economies. This has also impacted India. It slowed down India's economic growth from a high of 9.1 percent in 2007-08 and an average growth rate of around 9 per cent from 2003 to 2008, to 6.7 percent in 2008-09. However, the impact of the global financial crisis in India has not been as severe as in many other countries. The



impact was mainly seen in the unorganized sector. The workforce in the unorganized sector experienced a decline in the number of days for which work was available, drop in wages/ piece rates for available work as well as deterioration in employment status, with more workers becoming casual or temporary implying less regularity of work and increased employment insecurity.

All of this resulted in a decline in their household incomes.

A crise global financeiro resultou na recessão econômica nas economias desenvolvidas. Isso também impactou Índia. Diminuiu o crescimento econômico da Índia de um alto de 9,1 por cento no 2007-2008 e uma taxa de crescimento média de aproximadamente 9 por cento de 2003 a 2008 a 6,7 por cento em 2008-2009. Entretanto, o impacto da crise financeira global na Índia não foi tão severo como em muitos outros países. O impacto foi visto mais no setor não organizado. A mão de obra no setor não organizado experimentou uma queda no número de dias nas quais havia trabalho disponível. Uma queda de salários ou valores pagos por peça bem como uma deterioração de status de emprego, com mais trabalhadores se tornando eventuais, ou temporários, o que implica em menos regularidade de trabalho e um aumento de insegurança de emprego.

Tudo isso resultou numa redução de rendas domésticas

Exports, which constitute 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product of India, have been seriously affected. The effect on exports of gems and jewellery, textile and garment manufacturing and leather goods, sectors which are serviced by workers in informal employment, has been more critical. The decline in Indian exports has resulted in shutting down of some enterprises and loss of livelihood and of these, many are women. In the garment industry 92 percent of the workers are in informal employment. Sub-contracting and out-sourcing of production is common in low-skilled, home based production of which women constitute a dominant group. Women in this area were affected in terms of a drop in their own wages and days of employment. The loss of employment of the male members of the family shifted the responsibility of keeping the home fires burning on women.

Produtos exportados que constituem 22 por cento do Produto Nacional Bruto da Índia foram seriamente afetados. O efeito sobre a exportação de gemas e jóias, fabricação de tecidos e roupas, bem como artigos de couro, setores esses que empregam trabalhadores no serviço informal, foi mais crítico. O declínio nas exportações indianas resultou no fechamento de algumas empresas e perda de meios de vida e, entre estas pessoas, muitas são mulheres. Na indústria de confecções 92 por cento das trabalhadoras são mulheres no emprego informal. Sub-empregadas e terceirização de produção são comuns na produção doméstica por pessoas com poucas habilidades onde as



mulheres constituem o grupo dominante. Mulheres nesta área foram afetadas em termos de queda de salários e no número de dias trabalhados. A perda de emprego deslocou a responsabilidade de manter a casa para as mulheres.

Women employed in waste recycling, construction, garment and handicraft and small and medium enterprises were all worse impacted by the global crisis. There is enough evidence that women who had more than 20 days of work a month in the construction industry before the crisis, had much fewer number of days of work in the same sector during the crisis. The prices paid in the waste recycling sector registered a 50 per cent drop. Women working in the home based garment industry registered a sharp fall in their incomes. More than one third of the workers in a traditional skills based export oriented handicraft sector, namely, garment embroidery shifted to unskilled work due to decline in both employment and wages. This shift may result in deskilling of workers and loss of productivity for a longer duration.

As mulheres empregadas na reciclagem, na construção, na confecção de roupas e artesanato e em pequenas e médias empresas foram todas impactadas pela crise global. Há bastante evidência de que mulheres que tinham mais de 20 dias de trabalho por mês na indústria de construção antes da crise econômica tinham um número significativamente menor de dias de serviço no mesmo setor durante a crise. Os preços registrados na reciclagem experimentaram uma queda de 50 por cento. Mulheres trabalhando na confecção de roupas no regime de produção doméstica tiveram uma queda abrupta nas suas rendas. Mais de um terço dos trabalhadores no setor artesanal orientado para exportação e baseado nas artes tradicionais, a saber, bordar roupas, deslocaram para trabalho braçal devido ao declínio de emprego e salários. Esse deslocamento pode implicar em perda de habilidades das trabalhadoras e perda de produtividade por um período mais longo.

Fall in household incomes has increased indebtedness for meeting consumption expenditure. A recent study of six sectors in India (*Global Economic Crisis: Impact on the Poor in India, A Synthesis of Sector Studies, November 2009, UNDP India*) has shown that between 10 to 30 per cent of the households surveyed resorted to pawning and sale of assets to meet their expenditure. Their ability to recover from the crisis even after economic conditions have shown signs of recovery, is diminished. In all six sectors a number of households reported that women who were earlier non-working had joined the labor force either full time or part time. More than half of the households surveyed in the gems and jewellery sector have reported women taking full time work. In the traditional handicraft garment embroidery (chikan work) sector young girls of school going age have taken up the work.



A queda de rendas domésticas aumentou endividamento para enfrentar despesas de consumo. Um estudo recente de seis setores da Índia (Crise Econômico Global: Impacto nas Pobres de Índia, uma síntese de estudos de setores, novembro 2009, UNDP Índia) demonstrou que 10 a 30 por cento das famílias entrevistadas recorreram a penhora de objetos e vendas de ativos par enfrentar suas despesas. Sua capacidade de recuperar-se e diminuída mesmo depois da melhora das condições econômicas. Em todos os seis setores um numero de famílias relataram que mulheres que anteriormente não trabalhavam for tinham arranjado emprego ou tempo integral ou parcial Mas do que a metade das famílias entrevistadas no setor de gemas e jóias relataram que as mulheres arranjaram serviço de tempo integral No setor de bordados de roupas, artesanato tradicional (trabalho chikan) as meninas de idade escolar assumiram o serviço. .

Due to decline in household income levels, there is an increase in the unpaid domestic work of women partly because unemployed/ under employed men at home need more care from women and partly because lower incomes have led to a reduction in health seeking behavior due to which more care and responsibility of the sick and the elderly has fallen on women. Roughly one third of the households in the UNDP sample study reported an increase in the unpaid work of women. The withdrawal of girl children from school has been a common response. In the sample study of the gems and jewelry industry, for example, about one-fifth of the households had withdrawn their girls from school. This may, potentially, have a long - term deleterious effect on the human capital of the girl children and their socio-economic status.

Devido ao declínio nos níveis de renda doméstica, há um aumento no trabalho domestico não remunerado de mulheres parcialmente por que homens não empregados/ sub-empregados precisam de mais cuidados de mulheres e parcialmente porque rendas mais baixas conduziram a uma redução na procura para serviços de saúde por causa de que mais cuidado e responsabilidade pelos doentes e velhos recaiu nas mulheres. Aproximadamente um terço de famílias no estudo por amostras de UNDP relataram um aumento no trabalho não remunerado de mulheres. A retirada de meninas de idade escolar foi uma reação comum. No estudo por amostras da indústria de gemas e jóias, por exemplo, aproximadamente um quinto das famílias tinham retirado suas meninas da escola. Isso pode, potencialmente ter um efeito prejudicial ao longo prazo no capital humano das meninas e seu status socioeconômico.

There is also evidence that women have suffered increasing instances of domestic conflict and violence in the aftermath of the crisis. About 45 percent of the households studied in the UNDP study



reported increased domestic conflict and violence. This is attributable to greater insecurity and frustration of daily existence, causing men to vent their anger on the women in their households.

Suggestive evidence from India and some statistics from Brazil and elsewhere show that the direct hit in terms of job loss has been greater for men than women, as a consequence of the global economic downturn. This, however, is no good news for women. It is contributing to much greater stress in their lives, including increased incidence of domestic violence. Further, this response of the employers to the crisis simply highlights the chronic problem of women being more exploited in the labour market in hard times when women constitute the relatively more attractive-read more exploitable –category of workers..

Há também evidência de que as mulheres sofreram um numero aumentado de episódios de conflito e violência domestica depois da crise. Aproximadamente 45 por cento das famílias entrevistadas no estudo do UNDP relataram um aumento de conflito e violência doméstica. Isso pode ser atribuído a maior insegurança e frustração de existência diária, o que faz com que os homens descarregam sua raiva nas mulheres nas famílias.

The situation is, however, improving. Economic growth has picked up and exports are reviving. India posted a growth of 7.2 per cent in 2009-10. Government of India has taken numerous steps to address the situation that arose from the crisis. Government of India enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008 which will facilitate formulation of policies and welfare programmes for the workforce in the informal sector. In August 2009 Government constituted the National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes, such as life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and other benefits for unorganized workers and to monitor their implementation.

A situação está, entretanto, melhorando. Crescimento econômico aumentou e as exportações estão recuperando. Índia publicou um crescimento de 7.2 por cento no 2009-201. O Governo da Índia tomou varias medidas para enfrentar a situação que surgiu da crise. O Governo da Índia promulgou o Ato de Previdência Social dos Trabalhadores Não-Organizados de 2008 que facilitará a formulação de políticas e programas de bem estar social para a força de trabalho no setor informal. No agosto de 2009 o governo constituiu a Junta Nacional de Segurança Social par recomendar planos de segurança social tal como benefícios que cobrem a morte, invalidez, saúde e maternidade, proteção



na velhice, e outros benefícios para trabalhadores não organizados e para monitorar a implementação.

BRAZIL

The Special Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic, the Institute for Research on Applied Economics, the Office of the International Labor Organization and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics elaborated a study on the labor market with the perspective of gender in six metropolitan regions, which came to the following principal conclusions.

1) Between September 2008 and April 2009, the rate of participation of women fell more than that of men in an inverse tendency to that of the previous years. There are indications, therefore, that the context of economic crisis took relatively more women out of the labor market than men, pushing them into inactivity.

2) With respect to the level of employment, the variation in the level of occupation in the months following September of 2008 were in a general way negative for men and women, with relative declines a little more accentuated in the case of the women (-2.36 % versus -1,59%, as against that registered in the same period of the previous year). That is to say, it appears that the crisis slowed down a process of feminization of the labor market, which can be associated with the greater fragility of feminine employment.

3) Historically the rates of feminine unemployment are significantly more elevated than those of masculine unemployment. In the context of the crisis, however, there seems to be a differentiated movement, in which the rates of masculine unemployment tend to rise, but in relative terms. In the period immediately after the crisis, one perceives an increase on the order of 25.86 % in the rate of unemployment of masculine workers and of 9.18 % when one observes the female workers.

4) Upon disaggregating the data of employment according to sectors of economic activity, one observes that the greater declines relative to feminine occupation occur in industry (-8.28% and in the services of financial intermediation and real estate activities (-3.43%). Among men, the greatest relative declines were in domestic services (-12.71%) and also in industry (-5.90%). Despite industry's being a work area which has been highly dominated by male employment, it was the



female workers who proportionally lost more employment in this sector. That is to say, the crisis provoked a deepening of the masculine profile in Brazilian industry.

5) In domestic work, many more men proportionally suffered unemployment than women: -12.71% and -1,25% respectively. What the data seems to show is that the domestic work executed by men (occupations like gardener, caretaker and chauffeur) are less fundamental for the families than that executed by women, related to the tasks of taking care of the house and children.

6) The economic crisis even produced a certain substitution of the masculine work force by the feminine one in civil construction. Between September of 2008 and May of 2009 there was a fall of 3.82% in the group of posts occupied by men in this sector and an elevation of the feminine occupation of posts on the order of 30.29%, confirming a movement of feminization of civil construction which has already been verified in previous periods.

7) When one analyses the formal labor market, historically masculine, one notes that it was the men who most lost work places in the period analyzed. Between October of 2008 and May of 2009 the reserve of formal male workers was reduced by 2.51%, while the contingent of women occupied in the formal market increased 0,49%. In this way, one can say that a feminization of the formal labor market has occurred. This feminization of the formal work market can be an expression of strategies for the precariousness of employment employed by the entrepreneurs in uncertain environments. In practical terms, this can represent for example, a substitution of high salaries for lower ones. In the post-crisis period, the starting salaries for women were unequivocally lower than starting salaries for men.

SOUTH AFRICA

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), gender-based violence, or violence against women (VAW), is a major public health and human rights problem throughout the world. WHO further reports that "*one of the most common forms of VAW is that performed by a husband or male partner*", making this type of violence invisible as it happens behind closed doors.

De acordo com a Organização Mundial de Saúde (OMS), violência baseada no gênero, ou violência contra mulheres (VAW), é um grande problema de saúde pública e de direitos humanos no mundo inteiro. OMS relata, outrossim, que "umas das formas mais comuns de Violência contra Mulheres é



aquele realizada por um marido ou parceiro masculino” fazendo com que esse tipo de violência seja invisível por ocorrer atrás de portas fechadas.

Article 1 of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVW), proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, defines the term violence against women as “*Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life* (UNESCO1999 p.53)”

Artigo 1 da Declaração das Nações Unidas sobre a Eliminação de Violência contra as Mulheres, proclamada pela Assembléia Geral na sua resolução 48/104 de 20 de dezembro 1993, defina o termo violência contra as mulheres como “qualquer ato de violência baseada no gênero que resulta ou provavelmente resultará no dano ou sofrimento físico, sexual ou psicológico para mulheres inclusive ameaças de tais atos coerção dou privação arbitrária de liberdade, ocorrendo tanto na vida pública ou privada (UNESCO 1999 p.53)”.

Gender-based violence thus presents itself as institutional, cultural, economic, psychosocial, sexual and/or physical.

Violência baseada no gênero, assim, se apresenta como institucional, cultural, econômica psicosocial, sexual e ou física.

South Africa continues to prioritise the reduction of crime against women and children. Despite various positive multi-sectoral interventions, crimes against women and girl children still remain a serious problem both in terms of the volume and gravity. Since 2005/06, there has been an encouraging downward trend in reported rape cases despite this, there is a need for continued dialogue around social perceptions of masculinity, violence in society and the gendered character of power between individuals. The strengthening of the annual campaign on the 16 Days of Activism Plan, has helped to mobilise communities, change attitudes and catalyse action. It must be noted that the increased reporting of cases is in part indicative of more confidence in the justice system as well as a sign of greater awareness among women and children of their rights. Reducing gender inequality and improving the economic status of women have been shown to contribute towards reducing their vulnerability to being victims of gender based violence.



África do Sul continua dando prioridade a redução de crime contra as mulheres e crianças. Apesar de várias intervenções multi-setoriais, os crimes contra mulheres e meninas ainda permanecem um problema sério tanto em termos de volume com gravidade. Desde 2005/06 houve uma tendência animadora decrescente nos casos de estupro relatados, apesar disso, há uma necessidade de diálogo a respeito de percepções sociais de masculinidade, violência na sociedade e a natureza de poder baseado no gênero entre indivíduos. O fortalecimento da campanha anual do Plano de 16 dias de ativismo mobilizou comunidades, mudou atitudes e catalisou ação. Deve ser destacado que o aumento nas denúncias de casos é parcialmente indicativo de maior confiança no sistema judiciário bem como um sinal de maior consciência entre mulheres e crianças de seus direitos. A redução de desigualdade de gênero e a melhora no status econômico das mulheres demonstraram que contribuíram no sentido de reduzir sua vulnerabilidade a serem vítimas de violência.

In addition to the commitment of the ruling party to eliminate discrimination and violence, women's rights, as a human right, is enshrined in the Constitution since the attainment of democracy. Furthermore, women in SA are themselves organised in different formations to advance their struggle for a non racial, non sexist and a more just society. Recently as a tribute to the women who stood up against the Apartheid System, the Progressive Women's Movement was formed as a multisectoral platform to coalesce various women's organizations around building solidarity for sustained and effective action. Challenged to promote a positive image of men and the quest to mentor the youth, organizations promoting men as caring and acting against abuse have also emerged up as partners for gender equality .

Alem do compromisso da partido governante de eliminar discriminação e violência, os direitos das mulheres como um direito humano está inserido na Constituição desde a realização de democracia. Ademais, as mulheres na África do Sul são em si organizadas em formações diferentes para vançar sua luta para uma sociedade não racial, não sexista, e mais justa. Recentemente, como tributo às mulheres que lutaram contra o sistema de apartheid, o Movimento de Mulheres Progressivo foi formado como plataforma multi-setorial para fundir varias organizações de mulheres em torno de construir uma sociedade para ação sustentada e eficaz. Desafiadas para promover uma imagem positiva dos homens e a busca de orientar a juventude, organizações promovendo os homens como Cuidadores e agindo contra abusos também apareceram com parceiras para igualdade de gênero.



The financial crisis in the developed countries in 2008/9 catapulted the world into an unprecedented recession in 70 years with an estimated 34 million jobs lost. Although the world economy is showing signs of recovery in 2010, there is a strong caution that we all need to draw lessons from this experience in order to avoid future recurrences.

A crise financeira nos países desenvolvidos no 2009/09 lançou o mundo numa recessão sem precedentes nos últimos 70 anos com uma estimativa de 34 milhões de empregos perdidos, Embora a economia mundial demonstra sinais de recuperação no 2010, há uma forte perspicácia que todos nos precisamos tirar lições desta experiência para evitar repetições no futuro.

The South African economy was more resilient and as such, its financial institutions did not require bail out support as a result of effective governance, risk management systems and robust measures to protect consumers.

A economia de Africa do Sul foi mais resistente e como tal, suas instituições financeiras não precisaram apoio como resultado de governança eficaz, sistemas de gerencia de riscos e medidas robustas para proteger consumidores.

However, after five-years of strong growth during which about two million jobs were created, South Africa experienced its first recession in 17 Years during which the economy shrank by an estimated 1.8% in 2009. According to Statistics-SA, a total of 959,000 jobs were lost between January 2009 and 2010. Many of those who lost their jobs were the breadwinners in poor families. Some of the measures introduced to limit this impact of global recession include a package of measures, in order to enhance the safety net for the poor, the majority of which are women.

The Child-Support Grant was increased and expanded to cover an additional two million children over the next three years. Further a R6 billion was set aside for companies in distress to reduce the incidence of retrenchment. The Public Works Program covering over 480 000 beneficiaries were expanded to provide the unemployed with income linked work experience and training opportunities. Integrating gender equity measures into the Government's Program of Action has ensured that women, children and persons with disabilities can access developmental opportunities.

A Concessão de Apoio a Criança foi aumentada e expandida para cobrir mais dois bilhões de crianças durante os próximos três anos. Mais R6 bilhões foram alocados para companhias fragilizadas para reduzir a incidência de despedidas. O Programa de Obras Publicas que beneficia



mais do que 480,000 beneficiários foi expandido para fornecer os desempregados com experiência de trabalho vinculado a renda e oportunidades de treinamento. Integração de medidas de equidade de gênero no Programa de Ação do Governo assegurou que mulheres, crianças e pessoas com deficiências possam acessar oportunidades de desenvolvimento.

As South Africa builds on the recovery and put measures to accelerate higher growth levels, efforts to collaborate at a global level to construct a new economic architecture that protects sustained growth remain critical. The poor participation of and benefit by women in these debates and plans needs to be corrected. We also recognize that economic indicators remain narrowly-focused excluding critical areas for sustainable livelihoods of the poor and unpaid work by women. In addition, IBSA business initiatives should be more representative of women and civil society to be effective.

Enquanto Africa do Sul constrói na recuperação e coloca medidas para acelerar níveis de crescimento mais altos, os esforços para colaborar no nível global para construir uma arquitetura econômica protetora de crescimento continuam críticos. A participação fraca em e benefícios recebidos pelas mulheres nesses debates e planos precisam ser corrigido. Reconhecemos também que indicadores econômicos permanecem com foco estreito excluindo áreas críticas para renda sustentável para os carentes e trabalho não remunerado pelas mulheres. Além disso, iniciativas de empreendedorismo da IBSA devem ser mais representativas de mulheres e sociedade civil para serem eficazes.

The establishment of the new Ministry of Women, Children and Persons with Disability in South Africa has helped to strengthen the country gender mainstreaming machinery for more effective advocacy, coordination, monitoring as well as evaluation.

A criação do novo Ministério de Mulheres, Crianças e pessoas como deficiências na África do Sul ajudou para fortalecer a maquinaria do país para “mainstreaming” de gênero no sentido de advocacia coordenação, monitoramento bem como avaliação.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE IBSA’S FORUM:

RESOLUÇÕES DO FORUM DA IBSA:

1. To share expertise, experiences and progress made in fostering the economic empowerment of women and gender equality;



2. compartilhar conhecimentos, experiências e progresso feitos ao promover o empoderamento econômico de mulheres e igualdade de gênero;
3. Joint research initiatives on inclusive economic indicators;
4. Iniciativas de pesquisas em conjunto sobre indicadores econômicos.
5. Agreement on next steps for the dissemination of the Gender Inclusive Macroeconomic Report;
6. Acordo sobre os próximos passos para a disseminação do Relatório Macroeconômico inclusivo de Gênero.
7. Promote the inclusion of equity and gender empowerment indicators in the agreements and strategies of all IBSA Working Group and Forum.
8. Promover a inclusão de indicadores de igualdade e empoderamento de gênero nos acordos e estratégias e de todos os Grupos de Trabalho e o Fórum

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Given the Women's Forum's deliberations on the impact of the global economic crisis on the lives of women, the III IBSA Women's Forum makes the following recommendations:

1. Strengthen the implementation of all ratified instruments and protocols in accordance to the commitments of each country to the Beijing Platform of Action and the Convention for the Eradication of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. In particular it is recommended that as far as possible the benefits of welfare and developmental schemes to a household should be routed through the women as there is evidence that cash in the hands of a woman is better spent on the welfare of the family;
2. Build the capacity of the State and social institutions towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, especially those which aim to reduce the burden of poverty, to promote equality between the genders and autonomy of women and to improve health of women, the girl child and society in general;



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3. Develop national programs to reiterate the need to respect Convention No.100 of the ILO of the 29th of June, 1951, related to the equality of remuneration between the male and female labor force, as well as the corresponding national legislation;
 4. Elaborate public policies destined to promote the equality of opportunities and of treatment in the subjects of work and profession, with the objective of eliminating all discrimination in this sense, according to the ILO Convention 111 of the 4th of June, 1958;
 5. Encourage the development of gender disaggregated databases to facilitate planning of policies and programs targeted at improving the status of women in society;
 6. Recognize the structural as well as cultural barriers in elimination of violence against women and its cause and effect relationship with women's participation in the work force;
 7. Strengthen and improve the mechanisms which deal with gender based violence, so that they will become more effective and achieve speedy justice.
 8. Strengthen the social support systems for women, to better address the requirements of emergency shelter, child care support, health care, counseling and skill development so as to enable women to overcome the detrimental impact of violence on their lives;
 9. Strengthen country gender institutions with a specific emphasis on the capacity to effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the gender mainstreaming policies and programmes;
 10. Recognize the contribution of civil society and facilitate their participation in IBSA platforms.

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