

## **Language Mapping of Key Regional & Sub-Regional Frameworks on the Engagement of Men and Boys and Transforming Masculinities for Gender Justice**

### **Africa**

#### **Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014 (2013)**

[https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/addis\\_declaration\\_english\\_final\\_e1351225\\_1.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/addis_declaration_english_final_e1351225_1.pdf)

Recognizing that our countries are at different stages of the demographic transition, with varying implications for development transformation; We hereby commit to:

6. Enhance male participation and equal and equitable sharing of responsibilities through support programmes that promote gender equality in rights and opportunities;

40. Adopt and implement relevant comprehensive sexuality education programmes, both in and out of school, that are linked to sexual and reproductive health services, with the active involvement of parents, community, traditional, religious and opinion leaders; and young people themselves;

44. Put in place measures that facilitate men and boys to access sexual and reproductive health information, counseling and services, promote male participation and equal sharing of responsibilities such as care work, as well as shared decision-making between men and women on sexual and reproductive health;

#### **African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR/aka Banjul Charter)**

No language

#### **African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Children's Charter)**

No language

#### **Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women (Maputo Protocol)**

[https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/protocol\\_rights\\_women\\_africa\\_2003.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/protocol_rights_women_africa_2003.pdf)

## Article 2 Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

2. States Parties shall commit themselves to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of women and men through public education, information, education and communication strategies, with a view to achieving the elimination of harmful cultural and traditional practices and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes, or on stereotyped roles for women and men.

## Article 4 The Rights to Life, Integrity and Security of the Person

2. States Parties shall take appropriate and effective measures to:

c) identify the causes and consequences of violence against women and take appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate such violence;

d) actively promote peace education through curricula and social communication in order to eradicate elements in traditional and cultural beliefs, practices and stereotypes which legitimise and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of violence against women;

## Article 12 Right to Education and Training

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to:

b) eliminate all stereotypes in textbooks, syllabuses and the media, that perpetuate such discrimination

e) integrate gender sensitisation and human rights education at all levels of education curricula including teacher training.

### **Agenda 2063: The Africa we want (2015)**

No language

### **African Union Gender Policy (2009)**

[https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/gender\\_policy\\_2009.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/gender_policy_2009.pdf)

## Part II: THE CONTEXT OF THE AFRICAN UNION GENDER POLICY

Rationale for AU Gender Policy

Consideration of the African societal context is critical in determining how gender equality should be promoted. The roles that women, girls, men and boys perform are relative to their status, relationship among one another and power- relations in private and public spheres. Concepts and the historic background, such as patriarchy that has shaped the relationship between women and men and boys and girls, are context specific and based on very different value systems and structures in different countries, must be established for gender equality to be achieved. Development is about creating the supporting processes through which women and men are able to realise their full potential. Gender stereotypes, especially unequal power relations, often block this process for men as much as for women. These elements must be considered in AU's gender equality work and contextualised in the regional and universal human rights and women's rights instruments.

## ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEDIA

The media will be encouraged to:

1. Be a platform for dialogue on gender relations and mindset change
2. Be partners to eliminate sexist languages and stereotypic representation of women.

## **The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA)**

No Language

## **SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008)**

[https://www.sadc.int/files/8713/5292/8364/Protocol\\_on\\_Gender\\_and\\_Development\\_2008.pdf](https://www.sadc.int/files/8713/5292/8364/Protocol_on_Gender_and_Development_2008.pdf)

### Article 13 participation

States parties shall ensure the inclusion of men in all gender related activities, including gender training and community mobilization

### Article 14 Gender Equality in Education

States parties shall by 2015 adopt and implement gender and sensitive educational policies and programmes addressing gender stereotypes in education and gender based violence, amongst others.

### Article 21 Social, Economic, Cultural and Political Practices

1. States parties shall take measures including legislation, where appropriate, to discourage traditional norms, including social economic and political practices which legitimize and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of gender based with a view to eliminate them

2. States parties shall, in all sectors of society, introduce and support sensitization and public awareness programmes aimed at changing behaviour and eradicating gender-based violence

#### Article 27 HIV and AIDS

3. States parties shall by 2015
  - c. Develop and implement policies and programmes to ensure appropriate recognition of the work done by caregivers, the majority of whom are women, the allocation of resources and psychological support for caregivers as well as promote the involvement of men in the care and support of people living with HIV and AIDS

#### Article 30 gender in Media Content

1. States Parties shall take measures to discourage the media from
  - (a) Promoting pornography and violence against all persons, especially women and children
  - (d) reinforcing gender oppression and stereotypes
2. States parties shall encourage the media to give equal voice to women and men in all areas of coverage, including increasing the number of programmes for, by and about women on gender specific topics and that challenges gender stereotypes
3. States parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage the media to play a constructive role in the eradication of gender based violence by adopting guidelines which ensure gender sensitive coverage.

#### **East African Community Gender and Development Bill (2016)**

<http://www.eala.org/documents/view/the-east-african-community-gender-equality-and-development-bill2016>

5. The Partner States shall take appropriate and effective measures to protect women and men from sexual and gender based violence and in particular shall
  - (c ) provide or enhance the knowledge of law enforcement agents on human rights and gender, to enable them to promote human rights and provide protection against sexual and gender-based violence.
- (1) The Partner States shall take appropriate measures to mainstream gender in all communication, information, media policies , programmes and laws and shall -
  - (b) Eliminate all stereotypes in all forms of contemporary and traditional media
- (2) The Partner States shall take positive measures to regulate the use of media and in particular discourage the media from -
  - (d) reinforcing gender oppressions and stereotypes

## **East African Community Gender Policy (2018)**

<http://fawe.org/girlsadvocacy/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/EAC-Gender-Policy.pdf>

### 2.12 Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Harmful Cultural Practices including FGM/C

Since the 1990s, there has been an increased focus on violence against women in general, and domestic violence in particular, in both developed and developing countries. Not only has domestic violence been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights, but an increasing amount of research continues to highlight the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence. Sexual and gender based violence is caused by unequal power relations between men and women, sociocultural norms that normalize GBV practices and changing gender roles. Poverty and illiteracy, breakdown of the family unit and support systems and insecurity and conflict and political instability contribute to sexual and gender based violence. Further, there is a strong link between sexual and gender based violence and HIV.

### 5.4 Gender, HIV and AIDS

Partner States shall:

- e) Develop mechanisms for supporting caregivers and encourage men in providing unpaid care work.

### 5.12 Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Cultural Practices

Partner States shall:

- c) Integrate GBV prevention and response in education, health and HIV/AIDS programming;
- d) Design GBV prevention and response programs targeting vulnerable groups;
- e) Design and implement programs that outlaw harmful cultural practices;
- g) Establishment of strategic partnerships for the involvement of men and boys, Faith-Based Organizations and traditional leaders in advocacy and mobilization for prevention of GBV

## **Supplementary Act relating to equality of rights between women and men for sustainable development in the ECOWAS region (2015)**

<https://www.ccdg.ecowas.int/wp-content/uploads/Supplementary-Act-on-Gender-Equality.pdf>

### Article 6: Access to Justice

Member States shall ensure the equitable and non-discriminatory treatment of women with regard to access to justice. They shall in particular:

- (e) develop educational programmes to eliminate discrimination and gender stereotyping

and to promote the participation of women in the legal system ;

#### CHAPTER IV EDUCATION AND TRAINING

##### Article 13 : Access to Education

1. Member States shall adopt and implement gender-sensitive policies and educational programmes that address issues relating to gender stereotypes and gender-based violence.

##### Article 14: Access to Training

Member States shall jointly implement well defined programmes that:

- (a) address issues relating to gender stereotypes in the field of training of trainers,
- (b) ensure gender capacity building for all stakeholders;
- (c) facilitate advocacy with producers of educational materials, policy makers and school system administrators,
- (d) ensure gender mainstreaming in the development and review of school curricula and textbooks.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT

##### Article 21 : Youth and Citizen Participation

1. 1. Member States shall undertake to define a gender-sensitive vision for the youth in the  
the
2. political, economic, social and cultural spheres.
3. 2. Member States shall adopt gender-sensitive legislative and regulatory measures,
4. policies and programmes to protect the youth against crime, drugs, truancy and all forms
5. of deviance in order to ensure their effective integration into society.

##### Article 26: Social, Economic, Cultural and Political Practices

1. Member States shall take appropriate measures to review customary norms, including social, economic, cultural and political practices and religious beliefs that legitimize and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of gender-based violence, in order to punish such practices, and to denounce their negative impact on society, through awareness Campaigns.

2. Member States shall introduce in all segments of society, public information and awareness creation programmes on gender equality issues in order to ensure behaviour change and the eradication of gender-based violence.

##### Article 28: Training of Service Providers involved in Support of Victims of Gender- based Violence

Member States shall introduce and promote:

(a) education and training on equality of rights between women and men for judiciary and extra-judiciary actors involved in the provision of support to victims of gender-based violence;

## CHAPTER VIII: HEALTH AND HIV / AIDS

### Article 29: Health

Member States shall, In conformity with the provisions set out in regional and international legal instruments on health, adopt and implement frameworks, policies and programmes for the provision of adequate, affordable and gender-sensitive health care services, in order to:

(b) develop and implement policies and programmes aimed at responding to the reproductive, mental and sexual health needs of women and men;

### Article 30: Reproductive Health of Women

Member States shall:

(c) encourage men to become health care service providers;

### Article 31: HIV/AIDS, STIs

1. Member States shall take all necessary measures to implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at providing services for the prevention, treatment, care and support in respect of STIs and HIV/AIDS.

2. Member States shall ensure that the policies and programmes referred to in paragraph one:

(1) of this Article take account of the unequal status of women as well as the harmful practices and biological factors that make them the majority of people infected and affected by STIs, HIV and AIDS.

## CHAPTER IX

### CONFLICT PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT, PEACE AND SECURITY

Article 32: Participation in Decision-Making and the Promotion of a Culture of Peace.

3. For the purpose of the prevention of conflicts and the maintenance of peace and security, Member states shall take all necessary measures to promote a culture of peace, taking into account early childhood.

## CHAPTER X

### MEDIA, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Article 34 : Equality of Rights Between Women and Men in Media Content

3. Member States shall encourage the media to give equal opportunities to women and men in all aspects of media coverage, by increasing the number of programmes on women or produced by women, or programmes that fight against gender stereotypes.

4. Member States shall take measures to encourage the media to play a constructive role in the eradication of gender-based violence by adopting gender-sensitive programmes.

**COMESA Gender Policy (2002) - *to be mapped***

**IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 - *to be mapped***

## Asia and Pacific

**Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development (2013)**

[https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SDD\\_PUB\\_APPC6-Report-20140403.pdf](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SDD_PUB_APPC6-Report-20140403.pdf)

Preamble

1. We, the Ministers and representatives of members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, assembled at the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held in Bangkok from 16 to 20 September 2013,
  
26. Recognizing the critical role of policymakers, parliamentarians, community leaders and media in fostering an enabling environment for the full and equal enjoyment of human rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights
  
27. Further recognizing that professional groups such as health-care providers, members of the judiciary, teachers, social workers, and law enforcement personnel need the necessary training to enhance their understanding of human rights-based, gender-sensitive and responsive, non-discriminatory approaches to all individuals, without distinction of any kind,
  
- 45 Recognizing that violence against women and girls is rooted in historical and structural inequality in power relations between men and women and that all forms of violence against women seriously violate and impair or nullify the enjoyment by women and girls of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitute a major impediment to the ability of women to make use of their capabilities
  
47. Also recognizing that a number of forms of violence against women and girls throughout the life cycle derive from harmful cultural practices, in particular the effects of certain traditional or customary practices, and that all acts of violence against women and girls linked to race, ethnicity, age, sex, language or religion



perpetuate the lower status accorded to women and girls in the family, the workplace, the community and society,

49. Stressing the need for States to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the root causes of son preference, which results in harmful and unethical practices, such as female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, thereby creating imbalances in the sex ratio at birth that have negative social and economic impacts on society

59 Noting that evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education and life skills, which are consistent with evolving capacities and are age appropriate, are essential for adolescents and young people to be able to make responsible and informed decisions and exercise their right to control all aspects of their sexuality, protect themselves from unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion, HIV and sexually transmitted infections, to promote values of tolerance, mutual respect and nonviolence in relationships, and to plan their lives, while recognizing the role and responsibilities of parents, as well as of teachers and peer educators, to support them in doing so,

81 Resolve to take all possible preventive and remedial measures, by all relevant stakeholders at all levels, to end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including by empowering women and girls and protecting them against all forms of violence, informing them of their human rights, disseminating information on the assistance available to women and families who have experienced violence and ensuring that timely and appropriate information and support, including remedial, legal, health and other support and services, as may be necessary, is available to all women and girls who have been subjected to violence, at all levels of the social service system and justice system, and raising public awareness of women's and girls' rights and of the existing penalties for violating those rights;

82 Recommit to the importance of addressing the social determinants and structural and underlying causes of inequality at the national and international levels in order to effectively reduce them;

109 Accord priority to policies and programmes to achieve universal access to comprehensive and integrated quality sexual and reproductive health services for all women, men and young people in order to, among other things, reduce the unmet need for family planning with special attention on ensuring access for adolescents and unmarried persons, as well as to eliminate maternal, newborn and child mortality, decrease morbidity and to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

114 Fully engage the participation and involvement of men in ensuring the promotion and protection of their own, and their partners' reproductive health and rights;

124 Integrate responses to gender-based violence in all sexual and reproductive health services and programmes, as part of a broader, multisectoral, coordinated response, including within maternal, newborn and child, adolescent and youth health, family planning and HIV-related services, and ensure that all victims and survivors of violence have immediate access to critical services, including emergency contraception and safe abortion;

125 Support the active engagement of community and religious leaders in the promotion of reproductive health and rights;

135 Fully engage men and boys, as well as families and communities, as agents of change in promoting gender equality and preventing and condemning violence against women and girls, and develop appropriate policies to promote the responsibility of men and boys in preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls; and in this context address and eliminate intimate partner violence and expand and ensure the availability and access to services to prevent, respond to and protect survivors of such violence and their children;

138 Establish and implement legal and institutional frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, build capacity of doctors, midwives, law enforcement agencies and judges, and increase public awareness on the value of the girl child including in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child, child and forced marriage and the root causes of son preference, which reinforce traditional gender roles impeding the advancement of women and girls and contribute to harmful, unethical and illegal practices, such as female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, which result in an imbalance in the sex ratio at birth and a distorted population composition;

145 Respect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents and young people and give full attention to meeting their sexual and reproductive health, information and education needs, with their full participation and engagement, and respect for their privacy and confidentiality, while acknowledging the roles and responsibilities of their parents, as well as of their teachers and peer educators in supporting them to do so and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services;

146 Design, ensure sufficient resources and implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes that are consistent with evolving capacities and are age

appropriate, and provide accurate information on human sexuality, gender equality, human rights, relationships, and sexual and reproductive health, while recognizing the role and responsibilities of parents;

## Americas

### **American Declaration of the rights and Duties of Man (1948)**

No language

### **American Convention on Human Rights (1969)**

No language

## Latin America & the Caribbean

Regionally, the following plans of action, programmes of action, and strategies, which reflect forty years of advancing regional commitment to gender equality and women's rights, provided the foundation for the Montevideo Strategy and implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 - ***To be mapped***

- **Regional Plan of Action La Habana (1977),**
- **Regional Programme of Action Mar del Plata (1994)**
- **Santiago Consensus (1997)**
- **Lima Consensus (2000)**
- **Mexico City Consensus (2004)**
- **Quito Consensus (2007)**
- **Brasilia Consensus (2010)**
- **Santo Domingo Consensus (2013)**
- **Montevideo Strategy (2016)**

### **Montevideo consensus on population and development (2013)**

B. Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth

11. Ensure the effective implementation from early childhood of comprehensive sexuality education programmes, recognizing the emotional dimension of human relationships, with respect for the evolving capacity of boys and girls and the informed decisions of adolescents and young people regarding their sexuality, from a participatory, intercultural, gender-sensitive, and human rights perspective;

12. Implement comprehensive, timely, good-quality sexual health and reproductive health programmes for adolescents and young people, including youth-friendly

sexual health and reproductive health services with a gender, human rights, intergenerational and intercultural perspective, which guarantee access to safe and effective modern contraceptive methods, respecting the principles of confidentiality and privacy, to enable adolescents and young people to exercise their sexual rights and reproductive rights, to have a responsible, pleasurable and healthy sex life, avoid early and unwanted pregnancies, the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and to take free, informed and responsible decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive life and the exercise of their sexual orientation;

14. Prioritize the prevention of pregnancy among adolescents and eliminate unsafe abortion through comprehensive education on emotional development and sexuality, and timely and confidential access to good-quality information, counselling, technologies and services, including emergency oral contraception without a prescription and male and female Condoms;

16. Guarantee for boys, girls, adolescents and young people the opportunities and the basis for harmonious coexistence and a life free from violence, through intersectoral strategies to address the factors that disrupt harmony in the community and foment violence, to provide education from early childhood that promotes tolerance, an appreciation for diversity, mutual respect and respect for human rights, conflict resolution and peace, and to ensure protection, timely access to justice and compensation for victims;

#### D. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services

36. Design policies and programmes to eradicate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the exercise of sexual rights and the manifestations thereof;

37. Guarantee universal access to good-quality sexual health and reproductive health services, bearing in mind the specific needs of men and women, adolescents and young people, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, with special attention to vulnerable persons, persons living in rural and remote areas and to the promotion of citizen participation in the follow-up to commitments;

41. Promote prevention and self-care programmes for the sexual health and reproductive health of men;

#### E. Gender Equality

58. Reaffirm the commitment and political will of Latin America and the Caribbean, at the highest level, to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence and femicide/feminicide, and actively promote awarenessraising regarding gender mainstreaming among law enforcement personnel;

59. Broaden the access available to men, including boys, adolescents and young men, to sexual and reproductive health-related information, counselling and services and promote the equal participation of men in care work through programmes for raising men's awareness of gender equality, and foster the development of new masculinities.

60. Develop and strengthen plans and programmes for addressing disparities in the representation and performance of boys and young men in the education system, especially in the Englishspeaking Caribbean;

61. Ensure the sharing of responsibility between the State, the private sector, the community, families, women and men for unpaid domestic and care work, incorporating care into social protection systems through allowances, services and benefits that maximize women's autonomy and guarantee their rights, dignity, well-being and enjoyment of free time;

**Convention of Belem do Pará - Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (1994)**

<https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/docs/BelemDoPara-ENGLISH.pdf>

CONCERNED that violence against women is an offense against human dignity and a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between women and men;

CHAPTER III DUTIES OF THE STATES

Article 8

The States Parties agree to undertake progressively specific measures, including programs:

b. to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, including the development of formal and informal educational programs appropriate to every level of the educational process, to counteract prejudices, customs and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes or on the stereotyped roles for men and women which legitimize or exacerbate violence against women;

c. to promote the education and training of all those involved in the administration of justice, police and other law enforcement officers as well as other personnel

responsible for implementing policies for the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against Women;

e. to promote and support governmental and private sector education designed to raise the awareness of the public with respect to the problems of and remedies for violence against Women;

g. to encourage the communications media to develop appropriate media guidelines in order to contribute to the eradication of violence against women in all its forms, and to enhance respect for the dignity of women;

## Europe

### *To be mapped*

- **EU Gender Strategy**
- **Istanbul Convention**

## MENA

### **Arab Charter on Human rights (1994) - *To be mapped***

#### **Arab charter on Human Right 2004 23/05**

Article 3: Men and women are equal in human dignity, rights and duties, in light of positive discrimination approved by Islamic law, other divine laws, and enforceable legislation and charters in favor of women. Accordingly, each state party undertakes to take all necessary measures to secure equal opportunities and de facto equality between women and men in the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in this Charter.

Article 33: The family is the natural and basic unit of society, and marriage between a man and a woman is the basis for its formation, and for a man and a woman, starting from reaching the age of marriage, the right to marry and establish a family in accordance with the conditions and pillars of marriage. The conclusion of marriage, during its rise and upon its dissolution

Article 41: State Parties shall work to integrate the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms in educational curricula and activities, as well as formal and informal education and training

**Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam 1990 - *To be mapped***

## **South Asia**

***To be mapped***

- **SAARC Gender Database**
- **SAARC Gender Initiatives and Commitments**
- **SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002)**