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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

TBC final Singapore

Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name	Strategy and Women's Development
Institution	Ministry of Social and Family Development

Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

celia_ong@msf.gov.sg

Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Q4	Eliminating violence against women and girls,
Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)	Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation) ,
	Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental leave, care services)
	3
	Changing discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes
	3
	Other (please specify):
	Support measures for women, including vulnerable groups of women such as divorced/divorcing women, low-income women/low-income families with children, and single unwed mothers.
Q5	Women and girls with disabilities,
Over the past five years, have you taken specific	Older women,
measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check	Other (please specify):
relevant categories)	Single mothers
relevant categories)	Single mothers
relevant categories) Q6	Single mothers None of the above
Q6 Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your	
Q6 Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)	None of the above Eliminating violence against women and girls, Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)
 Q6 Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories) Q7 Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please 	None of the above Eliminating violence against women and girls, Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)
 Q6 Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories) Q7 Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please 	None of the above Eliminating violence against women and girls, Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation) , Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental

Page 4: Part Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Q8 Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)	Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation , Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive job creation and active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies) , Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace
Q9 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)	Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable , Expanded support for older persons, persons with disabilities and others needing intense forms of care , Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave , Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work

Q10 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)	Introduced or strengthened programmes to provide universal meaningful connectivity for women and girls, especially for underserved areas , Taken measures to remove the discriminatory barriers faced by women and girls to access, use and design digital tools (e.g. costs of devices and data, lack of skills, safety concerns, restrictive social norms) , Taken measures to support the creation and expansion of safe, affordable, accessible, relevant and inclusive public and private digital tools and services , Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls , Taken measures to promote gender-responsive STEM education
Q11 Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?	No
Q12 Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?	Not applicable

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

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Q13

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories) Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)

Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty

Q14

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Introduced or strengthened social protection for women of working age (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programmes, social assistance)

Introduced or strengthened social protection for older women (e.g. expansion of social pensions, moratoriums, inflation adjustment, introduction of pension credits for caregivers)

Q15

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

The social protection response to the pandemic was significant but did not spur any gender-responsive innovations.

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services

Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services

Taken measures to support women's mental health, including access to specialized services and counselling

Developed gender-sensitive approaches to the prevention and treatment of chronic and noncommunicable diseases (e.g. cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes)

Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns

Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers

Q17

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education

Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy

Page 6: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Q18 Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?	Intimate partner violence, including sexual violence and marital rape , Domestic violence committed by other family or household members , Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images) , Trafficking in women and girls
Q19 Over the past five years, what actions has your country protected to address gender-based violence?	Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation , Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls , Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases) , Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)

In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

Empowering women and girls to promote their economic independence and access to resources, and promote equitable relations within households, communities and society

Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces

Promoting non-violent family relationships and positive parenting practices

Promoting positive gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs, values and norms, especially among men and boys

Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms

Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours

Q21

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated genderbased violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)? Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions

Collected data to better understand the magnitude of technology-facilitated violence, drivers and consequences

Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour

Worked with technology providers to introduce or strengthen human rights-based design, development and deployment approaches to address technologyfacilitated gender-based violence

Strengthen the capacity of government actors for the development of policy and legislation, and their enforcement and implementation

Q22 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?	Enacted, strengthened, and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media , Introduced binding regulation for the media, including for advertising , Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct
Q23	Women with disabilities

positions

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Page 7: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Q24

In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Q25

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)? use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)

Respondent skipped this question

Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and

Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Entity ascribed directly to the Head of the Executive or Mechanism whose head directly reports to the head of the Executive (e.g. offices ascribed to the presidential office, secretaries, national institutes, among others)

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes:	Based on the 25 Action Plans laid out in the White Paper for Singapore Women's Development, we have a number of programmes that are implemented by the national women's machinery. Some of these programmes include the following:
Full name of programmes:	- Career facilitation services and programmes by Workforce Singapore (WSG) and the National Trade Union Congress' (NTUC) Employment and Employability Institute (e2i) - Enhanced support schemes that help to reduce caregivers' financial strain and better support seniors with care needs - Child and Maternal Health & Well-being (CAMH) Strategy and Action Plan - Alliance for Action on self-care and mutual support for caregivers of persons with disabilities - Updated the Women's Charter to better reflect women's equal status as men in marriage - Introduced new workplace fairness legislation
Q31	Other (please specify):
What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)	Singapore will continue to take actions towards a fairer and more inclusive society, where men and women partner each other as equals, and both can pursue their aspirations freely and to the fullest.
Q32	No
Is there a national human rights institution in your country?	

spending)

The budget of the national women's machinery has remained stable (as a proportion of overall government

Q33	Not applicable
Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?	
Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies	
Q34	Other (please specify):
In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?	Singapore implements our WPS agenda through ASEAN platforms, particularly the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on WPS.
Q35 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?	Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level
Q36	Taken measures to combat illicit arms trafficking,
In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?	Taken measures to combat the production, use of and trafficking in illicit drugs , Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation? Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance

Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment

Q39

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40

Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

Q41

Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

Q42

Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

Q43

As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

Q44

Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects

Not applicable

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

Q45	Yes
Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?	
Q46 Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?	Civil society organizations, Women's rights organizations, Parliaments/parliamentary committees, United Nations system
Q47 Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?	Yes
Q48 Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?	Civil society organizations, Women's rights organizations, Parliaments/parliamentary committees, United Nations system
Q49 For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women , Universal Periodic Review
Page 11: Part Five: Data and Statistics	
Q50 Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)	Used more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects , Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and

Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics

Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)

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check a maximum of three boxes)

Q51 Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)	Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects , Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics , Production of knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
Q52	No
Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?	
Q53	Respondent skipped this question
How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?	
Q54	Not applicable
Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?	
Q55	Geographic location,
Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?	Income,
	Sex/gender,
	Age,
	Education, Marital status,
	Race/ethnicity,
	Religion

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Q56

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

BDPA%20Report.docx (222.7KB)