



Methodological Packet: Tools for a feminist-informed analysis of policies inclusive of a men and masculinities lens

Would you like to carry out a methodological analysis for a national - regional - global policy?

This **methodological packet** serves as tools which aim to support the efforts of MenEngage Alliance's members and other advocates to advance gender-transformative policies and programs.

The **methodological packet**, as an accompaniment resource to the policy case studies and score cards, can further be utilized and adapted to analyze other any national, regional and global policies.

As MenEngage Alliance's, in partnership with FemJust, we carried out an analysis of eight national policies that were scored across key aspects of policy design, policy content, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, in addition to an overall score per policy. Intersectional feminist and human rights analyses determine the key criteria used to assess the policies and to determine scores.

The process and resources to replicate these efforts are detailed below.

These tools can further be utilized and adapted to analyze other national, regional and global policies as well.

If you would like support in this process, please reach out to us!

To see all Score Cards please see here ([link](#)).

Strategies which engage men and boys for gender equality enjoy considerable support by governments and multilateral institutions and are increasingly included in policy measures aimed at achieving gender equality, preventing gender-based violence, and securing sexual and reproductive rights for all people.

Designed well, these strategies can create opportunities to challenge harmful norms, stereotypes, and behaviors, while ensuring that all program and policies center, and are accountable to, those most affected by gender-based discrimination and violence.

A review of national policies which include strategies that engage men and boys demonstrates however, that policies generally fail to create conditions under which gender transformational approaches can take root.

The rising tides of right-wing populism, and backlash against women's rights and rights of LGBTQI people, together with the growing number of countries including male engagement in national

policy, make the use of a critical lens in assessing current efforts ever more important.

The development and adoption of a policy is an important but preliminary step in the movement towards gender transformation at the individual, societal, institutional and policy levels.

When not followed up with planning, funding and collaborative action, a policy is rendered ineffectual.

Extensive, multi-sectoral sensitization and training on gender inequality and gender transformation are necessary for both the development and robust implementation of policies aimed at achieving gender equality. Well-defined accountability mechanisms and transparency are essential for effective implementation and monitoring of the policies.

Lastly, respectful collaboration with civil society, particularly feminist and LGBTQI groups and organizations, where they are seen as partners, is critical for the success of gender-transformative policy and program initiatives.

What makes a policy gender-transformative?

A gender-transformative policy aims to: dismantle harmful and oppressive social and gender norms, create new norms that affirm people of all gender identities and expressions, and redistribute gendered and other intersecting forms of power and privilege.

It also puts into practice the human rights principles of participation, empowerment, accountability, transparency, and centering the most affected and the most marginalized, among others.

It appropriately conceptualizes and analyzes the problem in focus - for example, gender inequality or gender-based violence or adverse sexual and reproductive health outcomes.

This includes identifying the power imbalances created by gender norms and stereotypes, and how these intersect with other forms of oppression.

It does not perpetuate existing gender norms and stereotypes in its framing, assumptions or strategies.

It recognizes the leadership of feminist and queer movements and meaningfully engages them at all stages of the policy process, from design to implementation to evaluation. At its heart, a gender-transformative policy is **accountable to all those who have been historically oppressed by patriarchal norms**, discrimination and violence, including girls, women, trans, non-binary and queer people.

When a gender-transformative policy engages men and boys, it does so in service of the mission of achieving a gender just society, social and political institutions, and policy framework.

Specific strategies call on and enable them to recognize and dismantle patriarchal power and privilege utilizing an intersectional feminist approach.

Strategies to engage men and boys do not operate in a silo, rather form part of a comprehensive strategic framework to achieve gender transformation and equality.

What dimensions of the policy will these methodological tools help you analyze?

The policy will be analyzed based on its alignment to the following frameworks through all phases of the policy process:

1. Intersectional Feminist analysis
2. Human rights-based approach
3. The socio-ecological model

The policy's approach towards engaging men and boys through a feminist policy process is assessed across four areas:

- Policy design
- Policy content
- Implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation & Impact

Methodological Process For the Case Studies/ Score Cards

Eight national policies were selected for assessment from among the seven regions that MenEngage Alliance works in, including Africa, the Caribbean, Europe, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa, North America, and South and Southeast Asia.

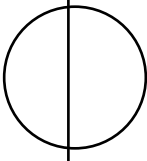
These policies focus on gender equality, gender-based violence, and/or sexual and reproductive health, and include strategies on male engagement.

A total of twenty indicators were developed to assess the policies against.

These indicators were drafted by applying feminist, gender-transformative and human rights-based lenses to the different stages of the policy process, including policy design, policy content, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Data were collected from three separate sources:

- 1.** A document review was carried out, consisting of the policy in question, articles, shadow reports and other supplemental material.
- 2.** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 24 activists, government and UN officials, and those in academia. These were conducted virtually in English and Spanish; the latter were translated to English for analysis.
- 3.** A survey was administered on SurveyMonkey, and offered in English and Spanish. This was completed by 66 respondents, including government and UN officials, academics, and feminist, LGBTQI, and youth activists.



Sample Methodology for Your Own Adaptation & Use

Please see the following documents to support you in your own analysis:

ANNEX A: **Methodological Framework For Analysis Of National Policy Involving Engagement Of Men And Boys Towards Achieving Gender Equality**

ANNEX B: **Sample Interview/Survey:**
Assessing policies that engage men and boys for gender equality.

ANNEX C: **Indicator plan and scoring data**
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GDRqnlVX4vGOnlnACNUETrqa_eXZfdkXoDQKhjinnE/edit?usp=sharing

ANNEX D: **Key Consideration/Practical steps to carrying out/adapting**

ANNEX A

Methodological Framework For Analysis Of National Policy Involving Engagement Of Men And Boys Towards Achieving Gender Equality

I. Introduction

Efforts to monitor and recommend for the adoption of feminist-informed, human rights-based, gender-transformative approaches to engaging men and boys towards women's rights and gender justice.

The Alliance has observed an increased interest in and uptake of work with men and boys at the global, regional and national levels - governments, UN agencies, and civil society organizations are increasingly developing and implementing programs, policies and legislation on engaging men and boys.

However, efforts to engage men and boys can do more harm than good when they are not carried out under a gender-transformative, feminist-informed, human-rights based framework.

These efforts must be accountable primarily to those most affected by harmful gender norms and stereotypes and patriarchal masculinities, i.e., women, girls, queer and gender non-conforming people, and to their movements.

While addressing male privilege and

related power imbalances, these efforts should also be accountable to other social justice movements, such as those focused on racial justice, anti-Islamophobia, indigenous rights, and migrants' rights, among others.

With this in mind, the Alliance has undertaken to review current national policies on engaging men and boys, in order to further inform advocacy efforts. As a first step, this methodological framework for policy analysis, including the process of designing policy, the content of policy, and the process of policy implementation, as well as for assessing the impact of the policy has been developed.

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II. Analytical Frameworks Utilized

In developing criteria for both policy analysis and impact assessment, three analytical frameworks have been utilized: feminist analysis, the human rights-based approach, and the socio-ecological model for change.

Feminist analysis: A feminist analysis interrogates unequal power relations. It identifies the root causes of gender-based discrimination and violence and gender inequality, and the oppressive systems and structures that uphold and perpetuate these.

It recognizes that people carry various identities in addition to their gender, and draws attention to the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and oppression that come to bear on their lives and bodies in connection with marginalized identities.

Feminist analysis advocates for transforming these structures and norms at the core rather than just changing outcomes. **It gives rise to the gender-transformative approach, which aims to rectify discriminatory and unequal power relations, dismantle harmful gender norms and stereotypes, transform patriarchal masculinities, and promote gender relations that are based on equality and respect for human rights.**

Feminist analysis recognizes that women may also act to uphold the patriarchy and men may also act to dismantle it. It suggests that the holders of male privilege have the responsibility to recognize such privilege and to actively work to dismantle the patriarchal order under feminist leadership.

Human rights-based approach (HRBA):

Human rights elaborate people's freedoms and entitlements. A human rights-based approach identifies rights-holders and their entitlements and corresponding duty-bearers and their obligations.

This approach is grounded in the principles of equality, non-discrimination, empowerment, participation, accountability, transparency, and sustainability.

It emphasizes the importance of: ensuring that efforts to engage men and boys are fully accountable to the causes of gender justice and queer liberation; enabling the participation of those most affected by policies and programs in their design, implementation and monitoring; taking into account multiple and intersecting forms of oppression and discrimination; and of focusing on the most marginalized populations.

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Socio-ecological model: The socio-ecological model considers the complex interplay between the individual, community/society, institutions and policy, and identifies these as the minimum levels at which change needs to occur in order to achieve gender justice.

Efforts to engage men and boys must seek to change the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of men and boys; transform prevalent social norms and dismantle harmful gender stereotypes, including the construction of patriarchal masculinities; make social institutions adopt gender-transformative programs and policies; and bring about a legal and policy framework that is gender-transformative and bereft of gender discrimination.

III. Criteria for Policy Analysis

The following criteria may be applied when assessing the processes of policy design, resource allocation and policy implementation, as well as the substantive content of policies.

A few points to note: Some of these criteria require contextual analysis; e.g. what are the prevalent norms and stereotypes, who should be the focus of interventions, who are the most at risk of perpetuating gender-based violence, what other forms of discrimination does gender discrimination intersect with, and so on.

Also, the evidence base on engaging men and boys is in a nascent stage, and thus while interventions should be designed using

the highest quality of evidence available, generating high quality evidence should also be a concurrent priority, and the following criteria should be updated as new evidence becomes available.

Lastly, the makeup of policies in different jurisdictions include: specific policy on engaging men and boys, and/or broader policies (e.g. on gender equality, violence against women, sexual and reproductive health) that may or may not include a component of engaging men and boys.

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Policy design

- Has the State ratified the CEDAW Convention, and any regional or sub-regional Conventions related to gender equality or women's rights?
- What national policies related to gender equality were in place prior to this policy? For how long? Were they appropriately resourced, implemented and evaluated?
- Did any of them include engagement of men and boys as a strategic pillar, strategy or focus area?
- Did the drafting committee include multiple stakeholders having experience of working on gender equality? (E.g. Government, NHRI, Academics, Representatives of feminist, queer and youth groups/organizations)
- Were sufficient consultations organized with civil society, including groups representing those most affected by harmful gender norms and stereotypes and patriarchal masculinities, i.e., feminist, queer and youth groups/organizations?
- Who were brought in as 'experts' on engaging men and boys - feminist groups or other groups working to engage men and boys?
- Did national, local and grassroots groups/ organizations have the majority of representation?
- Did international NGOs get preferential treatment or greater 'space' in consultations?
- Was there adequate provision for capacity-building of feminist, queer and youth activist to meaningfully engage in the policy design process?
- Was the policy design process made accessible to feminist, queer and youth activists? (E.g. translation of documents, interpretation at meetings, reimbursement of expenses)
- Was the draft policy published for feedback?
- Was it made available in all the widely used languages of the country?
- Who made the final decisions regarding the policy content?
- Was the final product the result of a transparent and participatory process, or were notable changes made to content behind closed doors?

Policy content

- If this is a standalone policy on engaging men and boys:
 - . Does it explicitly include gender equality and the realization of women's rights as its desired outcomes?
 - Does it take a gender-transformative approach, i.e., aim to rectify discriminatory and unequal power relations, change harmful gender norms and stereotypes, challenge dominant and violent types of masculinity, and promote gender relations that are based on gender equality and respect for human rights?
 - Or is engaging men and boys the overall aim of the policy?

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- Does the policy include a situational analysis of gender inequality?
(E.g. Pertaining to law and policy, political and public life, social norms and stereotypes, human development indicators such as education, health, income, experience of violence)
- Does it account for multiple forms of discrimination and oppression that intersect with gender-based discrimination and oppression?
- Does it consider the diverse identities and life conditions of men and boys?
- Is it informed by the latest available disaggregated data and trends?
- Does it assess institutional capacities and needs in terms of human, financial and other resources?
- Has gender inequality been appropriately conceptualized?
(E.g. Power analysis, Social construction of masculinity and femininity, Oppressive norms and harmful stereotypes, Sexual and gender diversity)
- Do the framing and language of the policy reflect feminist and queer analysis, or does it reinforce gender stereotypes and norms (e.g. gender binary language)?
- Does the policy take into account: provisions from the CEDAW Convention, any relevant regional or sub-regional Convention (e.g. Convention of Belém do Pará, Istanbul Convention), the Beijing Platform for Action, Agreed Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, resolutions of the Human Rights Council, and regional or sub-regional policies (e.g. EU gender equality strategy, SADC gender policy), as well as General Recommendations and Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee?
- Does the policy take into account provisions of other relevant national policies (e.g. gender equality strategy and plan of action, sexual and reproductive health policy, strategy and plan of action on ending gender-based violence)?
- What strategies have been included?
(E.g. -Disrupting harmful gender norms through human rights-based education and gender-sensitive curricula, including comprehensive sexuality education
- Training teachers and community-based workers to facilitate group education and school-based campaigns
- Gender-transformative early childhood development programs
- Engaging men as positive role-models and caregivers
- Engaging men and boys in the context of sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Psycho-social support that enables adults and children to overcome trauma caused by gender-based violence
- Rehabilitating perpetrators of gender-based violence through the provision of treatment and counselling, while securing the safety of victims/survivors

- Awareness-raising campaigns to promote respectful relationships and disrupt harmful gender norms and stereotypes
- Addressing discriminatory gender stereotypes in advertising, the media and other communication channels
- Enacting policies to ensure a gender-equal sharing of responsibilities in unpaid care and domestic work, including through parental leave policies, and increased flexibility in working arrangements
- Enacting laws and policies to eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination, violence and harassment
- Are the strategies gender-transformative?
- Do strategies take into account the intersection of gender discrimination and other intersecting oppressions and forms of discrimination?
- Are the strategies based on the highest quality of evidence available? (This may include various forms of evidence, such as the qualitative outcomes from local initiatives and the quantitative evidence from large-scale studies.)
- Do strategies target specific populations of men who are at higher risk of perpetrating gender-based violence?
- Do strategies reflect human rights principles of equality, non-discrimination, empowerment, sustainability, transparency and accountability (e.g. does the policy prioritize critical self-reflection about male power and privilege)?
- Who is being focused on? (E.g. Adolescent boys, Spouses and intimate partners, Fathers, Community leaders, Religious leaders, Teachers, Members of Parliament, Judiciary, Law enforcement personnel, Government / Military leaders)
- Does the policy include a monitoring and evaluation strategy?
- What monitoring mechanisms does it include?
- Does it monitor change at individual, institutional, societal levels?
- Does it include qualitative and quantitative indicators?
- Does it require data to be disaggregated?
- Does it measure the gender-transformative impact of interventions (or just the engagement of men and boys)?
- Does it include the meaningful participation of women, girls, queer people and young people and their representative groups/organizations?
(E.g. Social audit, Community scorecard)
- Does the policy include risk assessment and mitigation strategies?
- Does the policy require efforts to be coordinated across various sectors?
(E.g. Education, Health, Social protection, Law enforcement, and Justice systems)

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Resource allocation

- Do national and subnational governments utilize participatory processes, such as public hearings, during budget formulation?
- Have sufficient financial, technical and human resources been allocated for implementation of this policy?
- Does the policy:
 - Promote the sharing of funds between stakeholders working with men and boys and those working with women, girls and nonbinary people?
 - Facilitate new funding opportunities for women's rights and feminist groups/ organizations?
 - Or does it divert existing resources allocated to realizing women's rights?
- Do budgets include appropriate allocation for accountability measures, such as monitoring and evaluation, feedback and grievance mechanisms, and facilitating access to accountability mechanisms (especially for the poor)?

Policy implementation

- Does policy implementation ensure the active and meaningful participation of women, girls, queer people and young people, particularly in decision-making?
- Does policy implementation involve resourcing and/or collaboration with diverse actors (e.g. government departments on gender equality, women's rights, youth affairs, health and education; groups and NGOs working on women's rights, engaging men and boys, youth development and queer liberation; national human rights institutions)?
- Does policy implementation involve effective and cooperative collaboration with feminist, queer and youth groups/organizations?
- Are the majority of collaborative efforts with domestic groups/organizations?
- Are the majority of collaborative efforts with grassroots groups/organizations?
- Are tender application procedures accessible or onerous and prohibitive?
- Are unregistered organizations excluded?
- Are civil society organizations engaged of their own volition or under pressure?
- Are annual work plans used that clearly allocate responsibilities at all levels of government?
- Is capacity-building and technical assistance provided for State personnel and other implementers?
- Is process-related and quantitative data being collected as part of monitoring efforts?
- Do monitoring efforts ensure the meaningful participation of women, girls, queer people and young people and their representative groups/organizations?
- Is priority given to validation/ verification of policy outcomes by these stakeholders?
- Based on monitoring efforts, are adjustments and lessons learned integrated into policy implementation efforts?

IV. Criteria for Impact Assessment

The following criteria may be used to assess the impact of policies on engaging men and boys for gender equality. A few points to note: Some of the following criteria will also require contextual analysis; e.g. which laws and policies are discriminatory, which forms of gender-based violence and 'harmful practices' are prevalent, and so on.

These criteria may be expanded based on context; e.g. if there are specific negative stereotypes about Roma women in Hungary or Black women in the US, specific criteria may be developed that measure the impact on these populations.

Lastly, it is important to consider that efforts to engage men and boys build on existing and often long-running efforts to realize the rights of women, queer and gender non-conforming people.

Hence, a number of changes being measured below may be the result of compounding of various efforts and not the direct impact of engaging men and boys.

However, if efforts to engage men and boys are truly gender-transformative, they will make some contribution to these changes.

- Has the State attempted to measure the impact of gender-transformative programming with men and boys?
- What process(es) has this involved?
- Has there been reform of laws and policies that discriminate on the basis of sex and gender?
- Has there been enactment of gender-transformative laws and policies? (E.g. on Domestic violence including marital rape, Parental leave, Childcare, Men's mental health, Abortion, Access to contraception, Sexual harassment at the workplace, Political participation)
- Have national institutions adopted gender-transformative practices, programs, education and policies?
- Has there been an increase in gender-transformative messages and content in the media and other communication channels?
- Has there been an increase in the incidence of political, cultural and community leaders expressing gender-transformative opinions publicly?
- Is there evidence of any new gender-equal social/cultural norms being established?
- Has there been a reduction in gender-based violence and 'harmful practices'? (E.g. Domestic and intimate partner violence, Femicide, Sexual harassment, FGM, Early marriage)

- Has there been an increase in the use of contraceptives and/or HIV prevention methods among men and adolescent boys?
- Has there been an increase in access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services by women and adolescent girls?
- Have school enrolment and completion rates increased among girls?
- Has there been a reduction in bullying and harassment of queer and gender non-conforming children and youth?
- Has there been an increase in women's participation in the formal labor workforce?
- Has there been an increase in the representation of women, queer and gender non-conforming people in political leadership?
- Has there been a change in attitudes and behaviors of men and boys as compared to the baseline?

V. References

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- United Nations Population Fund and Harvard School of Public Health (2010). A Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming. Practical Implementation Manual and Training Materials. UNFPA.

ANNEX B

Survey: Assessing policies that engage men and boys for gender equality

Introduction

Thank you for being a part of this research. We are looking at national policies that strategically engage men and boys in order to advance gender equality or sexual and reproductive health and rights, or eliminate gender-based violence.

This research will result in scorecards which may be used to assess various efforts around the world that include policies or policy elements to engage men and transform masculinities, in order to determine promising practices & challenges in policy design, development and implementation with the goal to work towards evidence-based advocacy for feminist-informed and rights-based policy processes.

In this short survey, we aim to capture your impressions and reflections on select aspects of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the following policy:

Who can participate?

This survey is open to any stakeholder that has been involved in some aspect of designing or implementing the policy, or in its monitoring and evaluation. **Your participation is completely anonymous. Please allow five to seven minutes to complete this survey.**

Country: (select from drop down: ADAPT as needed)

Stakeholder profile: (select from drop down: government, policymaker, UN system, academic, feminist activist, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans*, or queer (LGBTQ) activist, youth activist, other activist)

Note: The policy drafting process refers to all activities undertaken by the government in the drafting of the policy. This process may include but is not limited to: drafting of the policy by consultants or government officials, deliberations of drafting committees or technical expert committees, stakeholder consultations, and any other mechanisms for dialogue, consultation and feedback.

Note: In this context, involvement is meaningful if input and feedback are seriously considered and addressed.

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How meaningfully did the policy drafting process integrate input and feedback from feminist activists and organizations?

Please select the answer that most closely reflects the policy drafting process in your country.

- **NOT APPLICABLE:** Their input or feedback was not sought
- **POOR:** They were involved to some extent in the policy drafting process but were engaged at a late stage and/or not able to influence the content of the policy
- **ADEQUATE:** They were engaged in the policy drafting process from an early stage and were able to influence the content of the policy
- **GOOD:** They were engaged in the policy drafting process from an early stage and had decision-making influence over the content of the policy and its design process

If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

1. To what extent was the draft policy available for public feedback?

Please select the answer that most closely reflects whether and how public feedback was collected.

- **NOT APPLICABLE:** The draft policy was not made publicly available
- **POOR:** the draft policy was made publicly available but was not publicized and/or did not include sufficient time for feedback
- **ADEQUATE:** the draft policy was made publicly available, the public was informed, and sufficient time was provided for feedback
- **GOOD:** the draft policy was made publicly available, the public was informed, sufficient time was provided for engagement, and it was made widely accessible (for example, in widely-used languages, online and in print, etc)

If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

1.Note: An annual work plan is a document that outlines the specific steps involved in implementing the policy over one year, who is responsible for each step, and the timeline for each step. An annual work plan may also be called an action or implementation plan.

Does the policy have accompanying **annual work plans**?

- Yes
- No

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If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

Note: Financial resources may include domestic resource mobilization (where the country raises its own funds), bilateral aid (where the country receives funds from a donor government) or multilateral aid (where the country receives funds through an international organization such as the United Nations or the World Bank).

Note: We are concerned with actual funds allocated, and not with budgets that only include projected costs.

How adequate were the financial resources allocated for the implementation of the policy?

Please select the answer that most closely reflects the financial resources available for the policy.

- **NOT APPLICABLE:** There were no financial resources allocated for the implementation of the policy and/or the budget only included projected costs and not allocated funds
- **POOR:** Financial resources were allocated for the implementation of the policy but are/were wholly insufficient
- **ADEQUATE:** Financial resources allocated for the implementation of the policy were sufficient for the implementation of all the activities included in the policy and/or the government had a fundraising plan in place to ensure adequate financial resources would be raised
- **GOOD:** Financial resources allocated were sufficient for the full implementation of the policy and new funds were allocated for feminist and women's rights organizations
- I am unsure/ do not know

If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

1. Was/is there sufficient government personnel to effectively implement the policy?

- No staff
- Insufficient staff
- Sufficient staff
- I am unsure/ do not know

If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

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1. Was/is there sufficient government personnel to effectively implement the policy?

- No staff
- Insufficient staff
- Sufficient staff
- I am unsure/ do not know

If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

1. Did/do the government personnel implementing the policy have knowledge and skills related to the aims and objectives of the policy (i.e. gender equality, gender transformation, gender-based violence, and/or sexual and reproductive health and rights)?

Please select the answer that most closely reflects the skills, knowledge, and training provided for government personnel.

- **NOT APPLICABLE:** They had no prior expertise and no training was provided
- **POOR:** They had limited expertise, or inadequate training was provided
- **ADEQUATE:** They had the necessary expertise, or adequate training was provided
- **GOOD:** They had the necessary expertise, and engaged in continuing education and training
- I am unsure/ do not know

If you would like to explain your selection, you may do so here: _____

Note: The government refers to any branch of government or local authority with responsibilities related to the implementation of the policy. This may include staff of Ministries, government departments, the police, and the public health system, among others.

How meaningfully does the government collaborate with feminist organizations to implement the policy?

Please select the answer that most closely reflects the collaboration between feminist organizations and the government.

- **NOT APPLICABLE:** The government does not collaborate with feminist organizations in any way in the implementation of the policy
- **POOR:** The government includes feminist organizations in implementing activities/programs, but not in decision-making surrounding implementation
- **ADEQUATE:** The government includes feminist organizations in implementing activities/programs and decision-making surrounding implementation
- **GOOD:** The government includes feminist organizations in decision-making surrounding implementation and execution of activities/programs, and provides financial support to them for their programs/activities directed at implementing the policy

Note: The government refers to any branch of government or local authority with responsibilities related to the implementation of the policy. This may include staff of Ministries, government departments, the police, and the public health system, among others.