



Checklist for Assessing GESI



Checklist for Assessing Gender Sensitivity and Social Inclusion of Policies

Content Analysis Checklist	Yes	No	Supporting Evidence
<p>1. Policy Context – Social indicators</p> <p>Policy document contains data on key indicators of women’s and men’s status; including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Literacy rates (by sex) ▪ Primary enrolment rate (by sex) ▪ Secondary completion rate (by sex) ▪ Life expectancy (by sex) ▪ Birth rates ▪ Infant mortality rates (by sex) ▪ Maternal mortality rates ▪ Population by age, sex and location (urban/rural) ▪ Employment rates by sex ▪ Any others? 			
<p>2. Policy Context – Legal</p> <p>Policy document referenced and is well aligned with national and global instruments for promoting gender equality and social inclusion (For example, National Gender Policy, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Child Rights Act, AU Protocol on Women’s Rights, MDGs, etc.)</p>			
<p>3. Policy Context – decision-makers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are women more than 30%¹ of the holders of high-level government positions? ▪ Are women more than 30% in the State House of Assembly or National Assembly? ▪ Are there noticeable numbers of high government officials that are members of disadvantaged groups (such as physically challenged, minorities and non-indigenes)? ▪ Institutional mechanisms are created as a result of the policy or are proposed in the policy to advocate for women and men and/or protect their rights. ▪ There are active Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), women’s movements and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs working on women’s and human rights; and these ▪ have participated in developing the policy. Vulnerable groups participated actively in the policy formulation process 			

¹ ECOSOC resolution E/RES/1990/15: Recommends a target of 30% women in leadership posts by 1995 and 50% by 2000”

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<p>4. Policy Justification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender dimensions highlighted in the high-level policy documents informed the policy. Analyses in the policy include how the issues relate to men, women and socially excluded groups. Policy rationale or justification include convincing arguments for gender equality and social inclusion. 			
<p>5. Policy Goals and Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy objectives reflect the needs of both men and women. Policy objectives seek to correct gender imbalances through addressing practical needs of men and women. Policy objectives seek to transform the institutions (social and others) that perpetuate gender inequality and social exclusion. 			
<p>6. Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned activities or projects and interventions involve both men and women. Additional activities to ensure a gender and social inclusion perspective were explicitly stated (e.g. training in gender issues, additional research, etc.). 			
<p>7. Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy document has indicators to measure progress towards the fulfilment of each objective. Indicators measure the gender aspects of each objective. Indicators are gender disaggregated. The outcome targets set guarantee a sufficient level of gender balance in activities or projects (e.g. quotas for male and female participation). 			
<p>8. Policy Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person(s) responsible for implementing the Policy reasonably reflect gender balance and social inclusion (i.e. equitable participation of women, men and vulnerable groups). Persons responsible for policy implementation have received gender mainstreaming training, so that a gender perspective can be sustained throughout implementation. 			
<p>9. Monitoring and Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation strategy includes a gender and social inclusion perspective. M&E examines both substantive (content) and administrative (process) aspects of the policy. 			

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<p>10. Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater context of gender roles and relations within society are considered in the policy as a potential risk (i.e. stereotypes or structural barriers that may prevent full participation of one or the other gender or group). ▪ Potential negative impacts of the policy are considered (e.g. potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men or other vulnerable groups). 			
<p>11. Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial inputs into the policy ensure that both men and women will benefit equitably from the planned intervention. ▪ Policy budgets include the need to provide gender sensitive training or engagement of short-term gender experts. 			



Contact Address:

10 Bobo Street
Maitama, Abuja, Nigeria

info@perlnigeria.net

www.perlnigeria.net

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www.facebook.com/perlnigeria

