EIGE’s Toolkits

**Gender Equality Training**
Stimulate investment in the gender-equality skills of public administration employees and to facilitate the process of designing effective gender-equality training.

**Gender Impact Assessment**
Does a law, policy or programme reduce, maintain or increase the gender inequalities between women and men?

**Institutional transformation**
Information and guidance on how to introduce and advance gender mainstreaming in an organisation or institution.

**Gender Equality in Academia and Research: GEAR**
The GEAR tool provides guidance on how to set up and implement a Gender Equality Plan in research organisations.

**Gender-sensitive Parliaments**
The tool is meant to support national parliaments of EU member states and the European Parliament in assessing gender-sensitivity in terms of their organization and working procedures.
Gender-sensitive Parliaments

What is in there

An online tool designed as a self-assessment exercise measuring gender sensitivity of the national parliaments of the EU Member States

Its objectives:

• to build competences of the public administration of the EU Member States in the area of gender equality;
• to collect empirical data on participation of women and men in political decision-making and in particular on gender-sensitivity in the parliaments;
How to use the tool

The tool is composed of five sections – one per each Operational Criterion (OC) for measuring parliaments' gender-sensitivity. Each section can be analysed separately or a full assessment can be undertaken.

The tool is available in two different versions: a complete assessment (LARGE VERSION) for internal parliamentary use, and a measurement tool based on publicly available data (SMALL VERSION), which is available to all interested users.

Please note that the tool has been designed to give a snapshot of the level of gender-sensitivity of the parliament. It is a self-assessment instrument that can be used as a starting point for institutional transformation – nevertheless, the tool – per se – is not enough to support the process. Other existing tools are available for parliaments that are willing to commence a thorough institutional transformation process, such as the gender assessment methodology by the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU), and EIGE's tool on institutional transformation for Public Administrations.

In some cases, the tool provides qualitative remarks to support the organisations in interpreting results, especially when the assessment is repeated for monitoring purposes.
Gender-sensitive Parliaments

What is assessed

Five Operational Criteria (OC)

- Women and men have equal opportunities to ENTER the parliament
- Women and men have equal opportunities to INFLUENCE the parliament’s working procedures
- Women’s interests and concerns have adequate SPACE on parliamentary agenda
- The parliament produces gender-sensitive LEGISLATION
- The parliament complies with its SYMBOLIC function
Gender-sensitive Parliaments

Action toolbox

OC1: Women and men have equal opportunities to ENTER the parliament

Domain 1 – Electoral system and gender quotas

Operational Criteria

OC1: Women and men have equal opportunities to ENTER the parliament

Domain 1 – Electoral system and gender quotas

Direct mention of gender equality in political representation in constitutional law

QUESTION 1 OF 9

Does the Constitution law directly refer to gender equality in political representation?

- Yes
- No

Application of gender quotas to political elections

QUESTION 2 OF 9

Are legislative gender quotas applied to parliamentary elections?

- Yes

OC2: Women and men have equal opportunities to INFLUENCE the parliament’s working procedures

Domain 2 – Structure and organisation

Dress code

QUESTION 20 OF 32

Do parliament rules include a dress code?

- Yes
- No

QUESTION 21 OF 32

If yes, please assess on a scale of 1 to 5 (1=not at all, 5=very discriminating) the extent to which you consider it discriminating to one gender in particular:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- N/A

Equity of informal practices to take decisions and carry out parliamentary work

QUESTION 22 OF 32

Amongst the MPs, who is more likely to partake in informal social events with their colleagues and/or stakeholders?

- Balanced representation
Gender-sensitive Parliaments

Action toolbox
Example: Links to the Gender Statistics database

Operational Criteria

**OC1**: Women and men have equal opportunities to ENTER the parliament

**Domain 3 - Political parties’ procedures**

**Gender balance in leading roles in political parties**

**QUESTION 1 OF 11**
Number of women leading major political parties vs number of men leading major political parties.

- **Lower than 0.66**
  The answer to this question is automatically retrieved from EIGE’s Gender Statistics Database. The answer is provided for the country you selected as your country of interest when signing up.

**Hungary 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
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<tr>
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**Source data**

**Gender mainstreaming in parties’ rules**

**QUESTION 2 OF 11**
How many of the major parties explicitly reference gender equality in their internal rules?
Collection of primary data

Balanced distribution of leading women and men across policy areas

QUESTION 4 OF 15
Number of committees led by women in socio-cultural functions (health, education, social affairs, employment, family, culture, sports)

QUESTION 5 OF 15
Number of committees led by women in basic functions (foreign and internal affairs, defence, justice)

QUESTION 6 OF 15
Number of committees led by women in infrastructure (transport, communications, environment)

QUESTION 7 OF 15
Number of committees led by women in economy (finance, trade, industry, agriculture)
The tool is designed as a self-assessment exercise for parliaments. All internal staff, including administrative staff and elected members, can benefit from the assessment, which highlights areas in which gender equality can be improved. The users include – but are not limited to – parliamentary speakers, dedicated gender equality bodies, women’s caucuses, political parties and other stakeholders who have the power and interest to foster a greater participation of women in political decision-making and the implementation of a gender-sensitive parliament.
Examples of Good Practices

Examples of Good Practices are categorised by the following Operational Criteria:

- Women and men have equal opportunities to ENTER the parliament
- Women and men have equal opportunities to INFLUENCE the parliament's working procedures
- Women's interests and concerns have adequate SPACE on parliamentary agenda
- The parliament produces gender-sensitive LEGISLATION
- The parliament complies with its SYMBOLIC function
Gender-sensitive Parliaments assessment

Your score: **30%**
You got 4470 of 14875 possible points.

**Question 1**

Direct mention of gender equality in political representation in constitutional law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your answer</th>
<th>Choice</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

**Question 2**
Gender-sensitive Parliaments

Future plans:

• Expert Meeting
• Workshop/Launching
Let’s talk

Connect with us!

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- youtube.com/user/eurogender
- eige.europa.eu/newsletter
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Come in for a chat!
Thank you very much

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