

Self-assessment Questionnaire

MULTIPLE ANSWERS QUESTIONS SOLUTION

QUESTION 1: What are the threats, obstacles, and deficits of women's rights? Mark the right answers.

- A. Retrogressive laws, policies and practices (**TRUE**)
- B. Financial, social and practical barriers (**TRUE**)
- C. Lack of access to mandatory comprehensive sexuality education (**TRUE**)
- D. Lack of access to modern contraception, including lack of subsidization or reimbursement, poor quality information and misconceptions, and requirements for third-party authorisation. (**TRUE**)
- E. Highly restrictive laws prohibit abortion except in strictly defined circumstances and often also criminalise abortion for women and those who assist them. (**TRUE**)

QUESTION 2: Would violence, threats, hate speech and smear campaigns against people and organisations defending women's rights affect the provision of sexual health education? Mark the right answers.

- A. Yes, because through resurgent trends seeking to roll back protections, it brings back lack of sexual health services into the community.
- B. Yes, harmful gender stereotypes, social norms and stigma, these lead to lack of use of the health services,
- C. Both answers are true. (**TRUE**)

QUESTION 3: What proposals should we consider as important to ensure full Access to Medical Care and sexual and reproductive health? Mark the right answers. Mark the right answers.

- A.** Eliminate discrimination in laws, policies and practices and guarantee equality for all women in the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights **(TRUE)**
- B.** Repeal laws, policies and practices that undermine women's SRHR **(TRUE)**
- C.** Establish a health system designed to advance women's sexual and reproductive health and rights **(TRUE)**
- D.** Guarantee the affordability, availability and accessibility of modern contraception **(TRUE)**
- E.** Ensure all women's access to safe and legal abortion care **(TRUE)**
- F.** Respect and safeguard women's human rights and eliminate coercive practices in childbirth and sexual and reproductive health care. **(TRUE)**

QUESTION 4: Is the provision of mainstream and mandatory comprehensive sexuality education sufficient? Mark the right answers.

- A.** Yes, provision of sexual education starts in primary school. **(TRUE)**
- B.** Yes, provision of information material as a mainstream information service to the general public. **(TRUE)**
- C.** Yes, educational campaigns on sexual education are only dedicated to adults. **(FALSE)**

QUESTION 5: What do you consider important to strengthen governance for women's health and well-being? Mark the right answers.

- A.** Improving women's health requires changes in governance for health that integrate women's lifelong needs into health policies, health-in-all-policies approaches and intersectoral action.
- B.** Applying a rights-based approach requires urgent political commitment and investment in proven interventions and programmes and the removal of structural, political and social barriers that prevent the realization of women's full health and well-being potential.
- C.** Both answers are correct. **(TRUE)**