

Gender Integration Table 2: Moving from Analysis to Action, Marie

Steps 2–5: Using the information you entered in Table 1 as a reference, answer the following questions for your program goal or objective. This is an example for a behavior change communication program. Overall program objective: Reduce prevalence of GBV.

Step 2. What gender-integrated <u>objectives</u> can you include in your strategic planning to address gender-based opportunities or constraints?	Step 3. What proposed <u>activities</u> can you design to address gender-based opportunities or constraints?	Steps 4 & 5. What <u>indicators</u> for monitoring and evaluation will show if (1) the gender-based opportunity has been taken advantage of or (2) the gender-based constraint has been removed?
<p>Access to Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of the availability of survivor services in community-level health clinics. 	<p>Access to Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create posters or radio ads that tell women that the community cares about what happens to them; and tells them where to go for free exams, medical treatment, forensic evidence collection, and referrals to other services. 	<p>Access to Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of men and women who can name one place a woman can go for help if she experiences GBV. Pre-and post-dissemination.
<p>Power and Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase communication and consensus-based decision making between sexual partners about safe sex. 	<p>Power and Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer education for youth teaching girls and boys about equitable relationships and communication skills, anatomy, sexual pleasure, consent, STI and HIV/risk and prevention. 	<p>Power and Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people, disaggregated by sex, who state that they discussed condom use the last time they had sexual intercourse (sex-disaggregated). Number of girls/boys who agree that girls can suggest condom use without fear of being accused of infidelity.

<p>Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the belief that GBV is normal and acceptable. 	<p>Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce skits or plays depicting nonviolent alternatives in various situations where GBV often occurs (e.g. in couples' disputes, negotiations related to sex and condom use, during pregnancy).; supported by ongoing discussions led by trained facilitators wherein people challenge their assumptions about violence as a "normal" response to conflict. 	<p>Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women/men who say that it is normal for a couple to resolve conflicts verbally. • Number of men/women who agree that it is acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she (burns the food; leaves home without permission; neglects the children, etc.)
<p>Legal, Rights, and Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of laws against GBV. 	<p>Legal Rights and Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters or radio announcements stating that in this country, GBV is not tolerated; and that women have the right to live free of GBV. Provide information on where a woman should go if she experiences violence. 	<p>Legal Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of men or women who agree with the statement that GBV is illegal in this country. • Number of GBV cases reported. • Proportion of GBV cases prosecuted (if the law in existence is a criminal law).