Table 2: Moving from Analysis to Action

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?
Access to Assets • Raise awareness of the availability of survivor services in community-level health clinics.	**Access to Assets** • 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.	**Access to Assets** • Number of men and women who can name one place a woman can go for help if she experiences GBV. Pre-and post-dissemination.
Power and Decision Making • Increase communication and consensus-based decision making between sexual partners about safe sex.	**Power and Decision Making** • Peer education for youth teaching girls and boys about equitable relationships and communication skills, anatomy, sexual pleasure, consent, STI and HIV/risk and prevention.	**Power and Decision Making** • 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.
Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perceptions • Reduce the belief that GBV is normal and acceptable.	**Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions** • 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	**Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions** • Number of women/men who say that it is normal for a couple to resolve conflicts verbally.

Legal, Rights, and Status • Raise awareness of laws against GBV.	assumptions about violence as a “normal” response to conflict. **Legal Rights and Status** • 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.	• 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.) **Legal Rights** • 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).