

Table 1: Data Collection and Analysis

Program goal and/or overall health objective: Improve response to GBV through health service delivery.

Step 1: Conduct a gender analysis of your program by answering the following questions for your program goal or objective.

A. What are the key <u>gender relations</u> inherent in each <u>domain</u> (the domains are listed below) that affect women and girls and men and boys?	B. What other potential information is missing but needed about gender relations?	C. What are the <u>gender-based constraints</u> to reaching program objectives?	D. What are the <u>gender-based opportunities</u> to reaching program objectives?
Be sure to consider these relations in different contexts—individual, partners, family and communities, healthcare and other institutions, policies			
Access to Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many unemployed poor women access financial resources, including housing, through male partners. Some women exchange sex for money, gifts, or services to be able to support them selves. • Although police are accessible to the community, they are not seen as trustworthy. As a result, many women cannot seek help from them if they experience intimate partner violence. • Even though women are able to file for a protection order, many women lack the education to fill out the forms or the money for pay the fees to file them. • Many people do not have knowledge about laws that criminalize intimate partner 	Access to Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What economic opportunities are available to women? • What types of jobs do men have? • How much education do most women have? • What types of services such legal counsel, health, and psychosocial support are available to GBV survivors? 	Access to Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are dependent on men for financial support and housing. • Police do not necessarily advocate for and protect women who are abused. They often perpetuate the violence. • Poorer women often do not have the education or financial resources to take legal action. • Laws against GBV are poorly implemented. 	Access to Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though police and other officials do not enforce laws about violence, some services do exist for women who experience GBV.

violence.

Power and Decision Making

- Women don't always have control over their bodies: forced and coerced sex are prevalent.
- Women are expected to be submissive and accept violence from their partners.

Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions

- Men may see women as sexual adversaries that must be conquered and controlled.
- Intimate partner violence is seen as a private matter; therefore, women are discouraged from seeking legal action.
- Women are blamed for rape if they act, dress, or move in certain ways seen as provoking desires in men.
- Social norms encourage women to keep quiet about violence they may have experienced.

Power and Decision Making

- Is there any legal action women can take against police or officials who abuse them or do not adequately respond when they report GBV?

Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions

- How do men interpret expectations of them to be violent and aggressive?
- When and how are men and women taught rules about sexual relationships, pleasure, and safety?

Power and Decision Making

- Women are unlikely to report violence to the authorities.
- Even though legislation against GBV exists, the criminal justice system discourages women from reporting violence, by stigmatizing and even revictimizing women who do report violence.

Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perceptions

- There is stigma associated with intimate partner violence.
- GBV is normalized and accepted.

Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perceptions

- Existing legal frameworks may pose an opportunity to increase knowledge of available recourse against GBV.
- Social norms and discourse around equality and justice more broadly may be mobilized to promote attitude change related to gender and GBV.

<p>Practices, Roles, and Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social norms encourage men to be sexually aggressive and have multiple partners. • Women are supposed to be sexually passive. <p>Legal Rights and Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is legal support for women's right to live free of GBV; however, such laws are so far ineffective. 	<p>Practices, Roles and Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can women move around freely in public without fear of rape or violence? • Do women participate in politics? <p>Legal Rights and Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are protections against violence the same for married and non-married women? • Do women and men have equal political voice and power? 	<p>Practices, Roles, and Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norms of masculinity encourage men to enact violence and risky behavior that increases STI and HIV risk. <p>Legal Rights and Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws against GBV are poorly implemented. • Communities distrust police and the criminal justice system. 	<p>Practices, Roles, and Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of a legal framework against GBV suggests that there is at least some political commitment to gender equity; and potentially some women with political power in the highest ranks of society. <p>Legal Rights and Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survivors of violence can file complaints, protection orders, and seek legal action against perpetrators of violence. • While poorly implemented, the existing legal framework against GBV poses an opportunity to strengthen response to GBV in South Africa.
---	---	---	---