

Gender Integration Table 1: Data Collection and Analysis, South Africa

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. Be sure to consider these relations in different contexts—individual, partners, family and communities, healthcare and other institutions, policies. Be sure to consider these relations in different contexts—individual, partners, family and communities, healthcare and other institutions, policies.

| A. What are the key <u>gender relations</u> inherent in <u>each 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 gender-based constraints to reaching program objectives? | D. What are the gender-based opportunities to reaching program objectives? |
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| <p>Access to Assets</p> <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 violence. | <p>Access to Assets</p> <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? | <p>Access to Assets</p> <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. | <p>Access to Assets</p> <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. |

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| <p>Power and Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <p>Power and Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there any legal action women can take against police or officials who abuse them or do not adequately respond when they report GBV? | <p>Power and Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | |
| <p>Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <p>Knowledge, Beliefs and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? | <p>Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is stigma associated with intimate partner violence. • GBV is normalized and accepted. | <p>Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

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| <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>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>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>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"> • There is legal support for women’s right to live free of GBV; however, such laws are so far ineffective. | <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>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>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. |