

<p style="text-align: center;">Gender-Sensitive HIV/AIDS Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation FACT SHEET (World Bank) August 2007</p>
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Gender indicators and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of HIV/AIDS programming

Intensified efforts to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic emphasize faster project preparation, scaling up of programs, capacity building, and “learning by doing.” This approach requires the integration of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) into program design so as to determine the program’s efficacy, efficiency and sustainability. Monitoring is the assessment of ongoing activities and progress. It centers mostly on the **inputs, outputs, and processes** related to an activity. Evaluation is the episodic assessment of overall achievements and results. It centers mostly on the **outcomes and impacts**.

Gender-sensitive M&E requires a mix of input, output, process, outcome and impact indicators that reveal the extent to which an activity has addressed the different needs of women and men. This information should feed into the program on a continual basis to improve implementation and maximize efficacy and efficiency. M&E systems consist of multiple components, such as surveillance systems, research and financial monitoring. Each component relies on indicators, and gender-sensitive indicators make it easier to assess the effectiveness with which the gender dynamics of the epidemic are being addressed.

Developing gender-sensitive indicators

The choice of appropriate gender-sensitive indicators varies according to project goals, the state of the epidemic, the level of understanding of how gender issues affect the spread of HIV/AIDS, and the availability of both quantitative and qualitative sex-disaggregated data. In general, gender-sensitive indicators: are gender-specific (wherever possible); take into account existing gender differences in sexual behavior; and address risk and vulnerability factors for females and males, such as age, socio-economic status, and physiological, cultural, and legal factors.

Information sources for gender-sensitive indicators

Indicator selection depends on a variety of factors, including the resources available for data collection and the gender issues that are most relevant to the project. Efforts to expand national capacity to collect sex-disaggregated data should include partnerships with community-based organizations and groups working on gender-specific issues at all stages of the project cycle.

Additional Reading

1. HIV /AIDS and gender. <http://www.unaids.org/gender/index.html>
2. Monitoring & Evaluation in UNAIDS. <http://elink.unaids.org/menew/default.asp>
3. Beck, Tony. 1999. A quick guide to Using Gender-Sensitive Indicators. London: The Commonwealth Secretariat. <http://www.thecommonwealth.org/gender/> (Under Publications)
4. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). 1997. Guide to Gender-Sensitive Indicators. Canada. ([http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/98005d3629e784fe8525694f0064f11f/\\$FILE/WID-GUID-E.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/98005d3629e784fe8525694f0064f11f/$FILE/WID-GUID-E.pdf))
5. The Interagency Gender Working Group (IGWG). 2005. A Summary of the ‘So What’ Report: A Look at Whether Integrating Gender Focus into Programmes Makes a Difference to Outcomes. Geneva. http://www.prb.org/pdf05/So_What_Report_A_Look_at_Whether_Integrating_a_Gender_Focus.pdf

Examples of Gender-Sensitive Indicators for HIV/AIDS Programs

Narrative Summary	Gender-Sensitive Indicators	Targets & Information Sources
<p>I. Overall HIV/AIDS Goal Millennium Development Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS Control the prevalence, spread, and negative effects of HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Impact indicators (overall measurable HIV/AIDS impacts, especially reduced transmission and prevalence):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence among 15-24 year olds, including pregnant women • Rate of mother-to-child transmission • Life expectancy by sex • No. of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MDG 6</u>: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS <p>Sources: National statistical reports, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO</p>
<p>II. Overall Program Goals Mitigate the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS by:</p> <p>(a) Reducing HIV transmission by targeting high-risk groups among females and males, and reducing stigma;</p> <p>(b) Improving treatment, care and support for HIV/AIDS patients, especially sites offering ART;</p> <p>(c) Strengthening the national capacity to respond to the epidemic.</p>	<p>Outcome indicators (e.g., changes in behavior or skills needed to achieve outcomes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of women and men who know at least two methods of protection against HIV/AIDS • No. of women and men who report using a condom with a regular partner during the last 12 months • Delayed sexual debut among girls/boys; • Reduction of no. sexual partners in response to perceived risk • Proportion of sex workers (male and female) who report condom use with last client • Referral systems between VCT, health care services and community-based organizations • No. of sites providing ART to men and women 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UNGASS Article 53</u>: By 2005, ensure that at least 90% of men and women aged 15-24 have access to condoms (IEC) • Increase from X% to Y% in the proportion of sex workers reporting using condom • By 2007, reduce from X% to Y% the proportion of 15-19 old boys and girls that are sexually active (Tanzania Multi-sector AIDS project 2003) <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term and completion evaluation reports • Household and special surveys, such as Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS) • World Bank Project Appraisal Documents
<p>III. Program Component Preventive programs targeting males and females in high-risk groups</p>	<p>Input indicators (the people, training, equipment and resources needed to achieve outputs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of HIV/AIDS budget targeting gender-sensitive measures • Sectoral ministries that have incorporated gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS issues in annual plans • No. of gender-HIV/AIDS trainings for govt. staff and peer educators and number of men and women who attend • % of line ministry staff by sex who are active in HIV/AIDS programs 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UNGASS Article 61</u>: By 2005, ensure development and accelerated implementation of national strategies for women's empowerment • By 2010, train at least X number/percentage of government staff and peer educators on gender-based HIV/AIDS <p>Sources: Annual plans of sectoral ministries, monitoring, disbursement, or supervision reports</p>
<p>IV. Program Component or Sub-Component Strengthen national capacity for gender-sensitive responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic</p>	<p>Output indicators (activities and services delivered to achieve outcomes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women's organizations in HIV/AIDS policy development, implementation & monitoring • No. of programs or orgs. providing alternative life skills male and female CSWs • No. of gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention programs integrated into school curricula • No. of stigma reduction activities, and % of males and females enrolled • No. of public sector agencies that provide prevention, care, and legal support for PLHAs 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2006, at least 6 legal aid centers for their PLHAs and their relatives established (Tanzania Project Appraisal Document) • By end of 2008, increase to X the no. of NGOs and CBOs preparing and implementing community and civil society initiatives on gender issues <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank Project Appraisal Documents